MORNING EDITION

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THRONE GRANTS DIET RESCRIPT ON OPENING DAY

Ceremony Held in House of Peers With Members of Both Chambers Attending

M.P.'s DRAFT REPLY

Statements Are Issued by Count Matsudaira and Speaker Okada

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to honor with His presence the opening ceremony of the 81st Imperial Diet Saturday morning.

The ceremony was held in the chamber of the House of Peers, with all members of both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives attending.

The Imperial cortege arrived at the House of Peers at 11 a.m.

His Imperial Majesty entered the chamber while the members stood at attention.

When His Imperial Majesty took the Imperial seat, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo walked up to the Throne.

Emperor Reads Rescript

From Prime Minister Tojo, His Imperial Majesty took the Imperial Rescript opening the Imperial Diet and read it while all present were making profound obeisance.

When His Imperial Majesty finished reading, He gave the Imperial Rescript to Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers.

Thus the ceremony of opening the Diet session, one of the most important in the history of the Imperial Diet, came to a close.

His Imperial Majesty left the House of Peers at 11:15 a.m.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

"We hereby conduct the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet and tell to each and every member of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives:

"Our forces campaigning overseas, overcoming manifold difficulties, have beaten and defeated the enemy at every turn over a wide area, thereby enhancing prestige and power throughout the world. And the pacts with friendly countries increase in solemnity. We are greatly pleased with all this. Now the war situation is grave. All ought to be of one mind, increase and strengthen national power further, and destroy the inordinate ambitions of the enemy countries. We have faith in and depend upon the loyalty and valor of all subjects throughout the country and expect that there will be a speedy realization of the object of the holy war.

"We cause the Ministers of State to present to the Imperial Diet the budget for the 18th year of Showa and estimates of extraordinary war expenditures along with various legislative bills. We hope that you all will bear Our will in mind and fulfil the duty of helping the conduct of state affairs by deliberating in harmony."

Holds Plenary Session

Immediately after the opening ceremony the House of Representatives met in plenary session and to the assembled members Speaker Tadahiko Okada announced that the House is to meet to draft the reply of the House to the Imperial Rescript which was granted on the opening ceremony of the Diet.

He named a committee of 18 members which was to make a draft of the House's reply.

The House adjourned at 11:40 a.m. for a little while to permit the committee to set about its work.

The session was resumed at 12:11 p.m. Kazutami Tago, chairman of the committee, made a report on the proceedings of his body. The document, which contained the draft of the reply made by the committee, was adopted by the entire House.

The reply of the House of Representatives to the Imperial Rescript follows:

"It is noted with awe that His Majesty the Emperor was present in person, performed the grand ceremony of opening the 81st Imperial Diet, and granted a gracious Imperial Rescript. We, subjects, are filled with deep emotion. Now the valorous Imperial Forces have achieved great results in every battle fought by them. Thus the national prestige has been enhanced to a great extent throughout the world. This is to be ascribed entirely to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. We, subjects,

(Continued on Page 3)

Craft Honored for Recovering Body of General Marquis Maeda

Tiny Fishing Vessel Combed Waters in Southern Pacific Full of Dangerous Reefs— Pulled Up Army Plane

The Kotobuki Maru, a 64.77-ton fishing boat belonging to the Kagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, was accorded a note of appreciation by Supreme Commander Masataka Yamawaki, of the Army Forces in the North Borneo Area, under date of October 20, 1942, for its success in hauling up the remains of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the North Borneo Area, his aide-de-camp and others, together with the army plane on which they were travelling, from the sea bottom off the Patau Point in the South China area, it was revealed Saturday.

The same boat had ventured far in advance of any other party into the waters of the South Pacific where the smoke of the gunfire of the Singapore campaign had not yet cleared in the work of developing the fisheries in that area. It was manned by Jiemon Kida, skipper, 61, Yonekichi Oye, chief engineer; Kisaburo Tamura, wireless operator. It started on its adventure from Takamatsu in May this year, braving the war-ravaged seas infested by enemy submarines.

Locates Sunken Plane

After arriving at Shonan Island, it began operations to develop the fisheries in that area and to investigate into the schools of fish in those waters. On receiving the report that the army plane on which the late General Maeda and others were travelling were missing, it at once joined the search party and despite its small size and frail hull it combed the seas full of dangerous reefs day and night. After many hardships it finally located the sunken plane at a point 1,000 meters off the Patau Point, resting on a rock deep under the sea. Setting to work at once it succeeded in pulling up the plane with the remains of the late Marquis and others.

It was the manifold experience gained by its skipper and other members of the crew in conducting investigations over the vast Pacific in search of pearls and schools of fish that mainly contributed to the success of the craft in accomplishing the remarkable feat. Even while war clouds were hanging low over the horizon between the United States and Japan, it undertook to sail through the Arafura Sea, rounding Port Darwin and navigating in the Java and Sumatra areas, the South China Sea and the Philippine waters. Mr. Kida earned the epithet of "Walking Dictionary on the South Pacific Seas."

Vessel Enroute Home

The craft left Manila early this month for its home port and is now on its way. Yoshiji Kosuge, governor of the Kagawa Prefecture, one of whose experimental stations has received the note of appreciation from the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the North Borneo Area, which may be compared to a citation accorded members of the Army, is understood to be making preparations to conduct a ceremony of rewarding the crew of the fishing boat in January in recognition of the honor they have brought to the prefecture.

Supreme Commander Yamawaki's note of appreciation follows:

"On September 5, 1942, an army plane bearing the late General Marquis Maeda, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, left Kuchin on an important mission. Since then no information was received of its whereabouts. The whole Army was greatly concerned over the matter.

"At this time the Kotobuki Maru No. 4 craft sailed in advance of other members of the search party and for fully twenty days or more they combed the rough seas of the South China Sea and navigated in reefy coastal waters in the discharge of their important duty. Finally, at a point 1,000 meters off the promontory of Patau, they succeeded in hauling up the rear seat of the Army plane by means of a dragrope, thus locating the point at which the plane had sunk. Then they completed the task of pulling up the remains and the plane. The service they have rendered the Army is exceedingly valuable. Hence my thanks are due to the Kotobuki Maru and Boat No. 4."

BADOEI TRIBESMEN PLEDGE ASSISTANCE

Vow Whole-Hearted Cooperation With Japanese Now That Dutch Are Gone

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 25.—Local citizens yesterday stared at an unprecedented sight, the appearance of Badoei tribesmen in town.

Five representatives of the Badoei tribe which never visited Batavia determined not to come under the rule of the Dutch, appeared voluntarily in new Djakarta and visited the administration office to pledge the tribe's whole-hearted cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration.

While Java was under Dutch domination, the Badoei tribe from its mountain recess in western Java carried on a war of isolation from Dutch influence and maintained this tradition despite oppressions imposed by former Dutch colonial authorities.

However, with the occupation of Java by Japanese Forces and upon hearing of the helpful guidance of the Japanese Military Administration, the tribe dispatched five representatives to pledge its willingness to work in full collaboration with Japan.

The Badoei tribe representatives were received by the chief administrator and presented with many gifts.

With gratitude expressed on their faces, they left last night to convey kind words of the Japanese Military Administration to its own people.

Yoshizawa Coming Here

Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa to French Indo-China left Saigon at 12:30 p.m. on Saturday for Tokyo to make arrangement with the central Government, says a Saigon dispatch to Domei.

SINO-MANCHOU TIES TO SEE BETTERMENT

Closer Economic and Political Relations Envisaged in Latest Developments

Domei

NANKING, December 23.—It is generally observed here that Sino-Manchoukuo relations will further be improved and cemented in parallel with an indication by Japan and China to bolster their cooperation and to collaborate as one in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as manifested by President Wang Ching-wei's present visit to Japan.

It is recalled that Sino-Manchoukuo ties took great strides forward following the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration issued in 1941 which further were stimulated by the recent visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Manchoukuo and the reciprocal visit to China by Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo.

Particularly noteworthy has been the increasing intimacy of the Sino-Manchoukuo relations in political as well as cultural phases.

Due to a strengthening of China's domestic structure under the Nanking Government and the stabilization of its economic cooperation with Japan, Sino-Manchoukuo economic contacts are slated to assume some positive form to accelerate exchange of staple commodities among Japan, China and Manchoukuo, observers believe.

Such an economic development is expected by these quarters to take place in the very near future in view of the mutual economic dependence of China and Manchoukuo.

Therefore, much expectation is being entertained in economic as well as political circles here for new developments in economic activities among Japan, China and Manchoukuo following the return of President Wang Ching-wei from his present visit to Japan.

CHINA SPURRED BY FIRM STAND OF HER ALLIES

Lin Pai-Sheng Voices Nanking's Gratitude to Entire Japanese Nation

IMPRESSED BY SYMPATHY

'Light, Faith and Determination' Are Three Things He Will Take Back Home

"The War of Greater East Asia has given an increased brilliance to the unique national spirit of our allies the Japanese," emphasized Lin Pai-sheng, visiting Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, in a special message to the people of Japan today through Domei.

Minister Lin Pai-sheng, presently in Tokyo as a member of the suite of President Wang Ching-wei, began his message with a description of his irrepressible feelings as he sighted majestic Mount Fuji from the continental plane, declaring that the sacred mountain which beckoned him reminded him of the happiness which awaited all the Asiatics if they only tried hard enough.

"The confidence, determination, and grit of the Japanese people, furthermore, are preserving the brilliance of their spirit from being tarnished by the turbulent changes of the times," he said.

"As I look at the determined faces of our allies on the occasion of my present visit, I realize that all of them are busily engaged on behalf of the nation's cause with not a moment to spare," the visiting Chinese official continued.

"Nevertheless, however busy they may be, once their Chinese friends and Asiatic companions visit them, all the Japanese find time to greet their guests warmly.

"Showing deep sympathy for the present situation of China and expressing fervent hope for the future of the nation, the Japanese people possess an irrepressible interest in the progress of East Asia.

"From the calm and honest smiles of my hosts, I realized that the Chinese peace movement will have to be led by sincerity and honesty."

This mutual understanding, the Publicity Minister pointed out, is the factor which has given strong dynamic force to the maintenance of Sino-Japanese relations today in spite of the numerous trials which it has experienced in the past.

Each contact with a Japanese friend however flitting it may be, relays the earnest hope which all the Japanese are today concerned in the future of China and Asia and also

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG SUCCESSES NOTED IN DRIVE TO CRUSH REDS

Mop-Up Operations Against China Communists in Shantung Completed

2,000 ENEMY TROOPS KILLED

10,000 Prisoners Captured in Campaign Staged Since End of Last Month

Domei

NANKING, December 25.—Further successes have been scored in annihilating operations against Chinese Communist troops infesting the Kiaotung district, Shantung Peninsula, according to a weekly report of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The communique continues in detail:

"On December 17 our main force conducted mopping-up operations in the Tungchuang and Liuchiachuang districts while on December 21 it surrounded and dealt a severe blow to the main unit of the Fifth Brigade of the Shantung Communist troops. Clean-up operations are still continuing.

"Since the end of last month the Japanese Forces have wiped out approximately 2,000 troops and captured over 10,000 prisoners as well as great quantities of booty while destroying of munitions and food supply depots.

"On December 16 our unit commenced operation along the Peking-Hankow railway line and started encircling movements against the newly organized fifth division of the enemy's new Communist Fourth Army entrenched around Mt. Tawu, east of Hwayuan, Hupeh Province, at dawn on December 18. By completely capturing both Mt. Tawu and Mt. Hsiaowu on December 2, this unit succeeded in achieving the object of its present operation.

"Our unit operating in the district southeast of Shanshi, south-central Hupeh Province, began to move on December 15 against a guerrilla force of the Sixth War Zone with its base at Hosueh, south-central Hupeh Province, an important point on the north bank of the Yangtze River. After crushing the enemy all along the way, the unit occupied Hosueh on the night of December 16."

Although, Chungking lately has begun to advertise that it again will begin operations in the Yunnan district when the much published intention of the British army in India to begin counter-offensives in Burma materializes, it obviously is a desperate propaganda to soothe those who are growing weary of intensified privations caused by the loss of the Burma Route, the communique added.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, December 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Imperial Rescript

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—His Majesty the Emperor personally attended the opening ceremony of the 81st Imperial Diet and graciously granted an Imperial Rescript. This Diet is the second regular Diet during the War of Greater East Asia and at a time when the total strength of the nation must be directed toward further strengthening war power in order to push on for victory in the second year, its activities are of great importance. We are overcome with trepidation that His Majesty the Emperor granted an Imperial Rescript wherein He showed His solicitude for the situation and His trust in the loyalty and strength of His subjects.

Following the Imperial Rescript declaring war on December 8 last year, His Imperial Majesty granted an Imperial Rescript at the opening of the Imperial Diet on December 27, in which He stated that His Forces had brought victory in every encounter and had shown their might throughout the world. A year since then, in the Imperial Rescript issued at the opening ceremony of the 81st Imperial Diet, His Imperial Majesty states that His Forces have overcome all difficulties over vast territories and have destroyed the enemy everywhere, making known their might throughout the universe.

That that is so is due entirely to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor and to the pure loyalty of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces.

In the Imperial Rescript His Imperial Majesty also declares that the situation today is of great seriousness. And we feel more fully the need to serve His Imperial Majesty completely.

The responsibility of the Imperial Diet must be fulfilled by working for the carrying out of His Imperial Majesty's command to work together completely and to increase further greatly national power. It is the determination of everyone not to fall behind the work of the officers and men at the front, whose deeds His Imperial Majesty regards with appreciation, and to fight with total strength for the destruction of the enemy, to bring about swiftly the objectives of the sacred war and to answer His Imperial Majesty's graciousness. The Imperial Diet must give its whole strength toward showing this determination of the people in the strongest, best way.

American and British Counter-Offensive Crushed

NIPPON SANGYO—We have been grateful to the Imperial Forces for their feats which have enhanced the prestige and influence of the Empire throughout the world. We are profoundly impressed by the communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 25 and 26.

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON ARMY AIR UNITS RAID EAST INDIA BASES; DESTROY 23 WARCRAFT

Japanese Planes Drop Handbills As Christmas Present to Indians

Nippon's Forces Not Enemies of People of India, Leaflets Dropped in Calcutta Raid Declare

"Christmas Present to the Indian People"—This was the message printed in both English and in India dialects on handbills which were scattered from the air by Japanese Army warplane, when they raided Calcutta, according to a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base. The objectives of Japanese bombings are solely the bombing of the American and British enemy air forces and their military establishments, the handbills said advising the Indian people to keep away from these objectives.

The leaflets said:

"Our dear Indian people. The Japanese Forces are not your enemies. However, the circumstances compel the Japanese Forces to prepare militarily against a certain district of India. Our bombing of Calcutta and its neighborhood is one of these instances. The American and British forces are concentrating their military facilities there and raid various parts of Burma, carrying on indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning.

"Japan has now started the thoroughgoing bombing of the American and British forces and military establishments, but we wish to tell you that the aim of the Japanese Forces is absolutely limited to American and British military air facilities. If the lives of some Indian people are exposed to the danger, this will be our profound regret.

"Our dear friends of India. We hope you will stay away from these danger zones. If you obey our goodwill instructions, you shall not be exposed to danger. Keeping off these military establishments means your obedience to the teachings and spirit of your leader Mahatma Gandhi, the Apostle of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience. This shows you the way to the freedom of your India."

"Commander of the Japanese Forces."

Nerve Center Pounded

On December 20 the Nippon Air Force which had until then confined its raids to Tinsukia, Chittagong and other eastern points on the Burmese-Indian borders attacked Calcutta which is the nerve center of the British defenses in India for the first time. The attack on Calcutta has a far-reaching effect upon the current war situation, and it can be rightly said to mark a new stage in Nippon's strategy of crushing the Anglo-American combined forces now stationed in India, commented Yoshiro Koyama, former Domei correspondent in Bombay.

Furthermore, the significance of the air raid on Calcutta is increased in importance when one takes into consideration the fact that the Indian seaport is not only a nerve center of the British defenses in India but is also the center of the British war industry in India.

Moreover, the aerial assault on Calcutta by the Nippon aces has certainly come as a veritable bolt from the blue, and not only have the Anglo-American combined military headquarters been taken completely by surprise but the anti-British campaign in India has also been very much aggravated.

Big Blow to Enemy

It is easy to imagine from the military and industrial importance of Calcutta that the raid has been a severe blow to the enemy both mentally and materially.

Unlike the northwestern Indian defenses which have been built over long years for the purpose of checkmating the southern drive of Russia, the defenses in eastern India are an impromptu affair. In fact, the eastern defense of India was centered in the first place upon Singapore and secondarily upon Burma.

In addition to the foregoing, historically, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the past played an important role for the security of India, while the Chungking regime also served to help maintain security of India. In these circumstances, the defense of India had always been of a political rather than military nature.

Under these circumstances, it can be well imagined that the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia completely upset this traditional defense policy of Britain toward India. The outbreak of this most memorable war undoubtedly came as a bolt from the blue to General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, and the leaders of the British forces in India were completely at a loss as to what they should do when faced with a situation in which they had so suddenly had to abandon their past defense policy.

Fell Like 9-Pins

Before they had any time to re-establish their defense policy, Imperial Nippon Forces carried out their blitzkrieg, and within a very short time, Singapore, Java, Rangoon and Burma fell like nine-pins, and British forces in India began to fortify India from April in all haste. Thus Calcutta has become the center of India's defense facilities, and more recently, the base of operations for counter-attacking Burma.

Since then Calcutta has become the entrepot center of offensive-defensive war material to be sent to Assam, East Bengal, and Orissa, and the dispersal point for planes. Calcutta has become a military base not because of its suitability as a military base, but because of the fact that there is no other suitable way for sending war materials to the eastern sector.

All the war materials from Peshawar, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, which are the bases for defense against the southward drive of the Soviet Union, and a 11 American war materials landed at Bombay and Karachi have to pass through Calcutta to be sent to the eastern sector. For instance, all materials to be sent to the eastern sector from Bombay have to be transported either by Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or Bombay-Baroda Central Indian line, and all materials from Lahore must be sent by Bengal, Northwestern line and Eastern Indian line.

Can't Change Lines

Other lines running directly from Cawnpore, Benares and Patna to East Bengal and Assam are of the narrow gauge in spite of the fact that the aforementioned trunk lines are of the 1.7-meter gauge, and for this reason the freight cars running on the former lines cannot be used on the latter lines. Therefore, the quickest way to transport goods to the eastern sector is to have them transported to Calcutta first, either by ship on the Ganges river or by railways.

More recently, the British forces are building military centers in the areas of Nagpur, Hyderabad and Secunderabad, but judging from the aforesaid traffic facilities, any confusion occurring in Calcutta will lead to irretrievable confusion to the defense of India. The transportation facilities in India were so constructed as to take out goods from the interior to be sent to Britain solely for the purpose of exploiting India, and with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia this is now telling heavily on the defense of India.

The pre-war population of Calcutta was estimated at 2,100,000, and because of its booming prosperity it was called the London of East Asia. However, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia conditions in Calcutta seem to have completely changed, for, according to reports published by British owned journals in India such as the Times of India and the Statesman, at least 800,000 Indian people evacuated Calcutta in December, last year.

On the other hand, according to reports from India at the end of April the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and other leading British firms in Clive Street all removed from Calcutta to Bombay, and as a result many Indian firms are experiencing great difficulties in securing goods and have had to close their shops. It was further reported that "Marwari," Indian financiers in Calcutta have also returned to

(Continued on Page 3)

Imperial Planes Blast British Defense Works In Series of Attacks

DECEMBER 21 TO 24

Hit Calcutta, Chittagong, Feni; Inflict Heavy Losses on Enemy Raiders

In a series of bombing attacks on British military bases in East India, the Imperial Army Air Force between December 21 and 24 destroyed 13 enemy planes and shot down or damaged 10 others which challenged the Japanese planes according to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 4 p.m. Saturday.

The communique reads:

"The Imperial Army Air Force in the Burma Area is at present continuing its attacks on enemy air bases in Eastern India and the main results gained since December 21 are as follows:

"I. Results of Our Attacks.

(1) On December 22, our air units attacked the Calcutta and the Chittagong wharves and caused fire at several points in each place, set aflame a transport vessel and shot down one enemy plane.

(2) On December 23, one of our air units attacked the Feni airdrome and shot down three planes (one uncertain) and set aflame or severely damaged nine others.

(3) On December 24, one of our air units attacked a group of oil tanks and arms arsenals near Calcutta and caused conflagrations there.

"II. Damage Inflicted on Enemy Air Force Which Attempted to Attack Our Bases.

(1) On December 21, we shot down two enemy planes at Akyab by means of gunfire from the ground.

(2) On December 23, we shot down two enemy planes (one uncertain) at Magwe by means of gunfire from the ground.

(3) December 24, we shot down all the six planes that came attacking, in air combat or by means of gunfire from the ground, at Magwe.

"III. Damage Sustained by Us in That Area in that Period.

"Two warehouses and one plane set aflame and one plane which has not yet returned."

Smash Enemy Attempts

The air arm of the Imperial Army has taken positive steps to destroy the enemy's air and land units which have been scheming to retake Burma and which have been obstructing our construction work. The enemy's schemes have been frustrated and the attacks against them are still being carried out.

According to the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters the number of enemy planes smashed between December 21, and 24, reached 23. These enemy planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground at their own bases or in attempting to raid Japanese bases.

During the four days the Japanese Army's air force shot down or destroyed on the ground 13 planes (1 uncertain) in raids on Calcutta, Chittagong and Feni. And on the three days of December 21, 23, and 24, shot down by anti-aircraft fire or in aerial combat 10 enemy planes (1 uncertain) which raided Akyab and Magwe. Thus 23 planes were destroyed and enemy establishments were severely damaged and the results are expected to amount to more.

The Imperial Army's air arm's ceaseless activity, gaining great results in every attack, and completely solid in defense, merits the praise and gratitude of everyone.

Enemy Admits Raids

In a joint communique the American and British air forces in India revealed that Japanese air units again raided Calcutta at dawn of December 22, a New Delhi broadcast disclosed, according to a December 26 Domei report from Bangkok.

According to a New Delhi broadcast on the morning of December 23, the enemy's headquarters in India announced that the Calcutta area was raided for the third time by Japanese air units on the night of December 22, a December 26 Domei dispatch from Bangkok reveals.

Taking advantage of the bright

(Continued on Page 3)

DARLAN ISSUE BARES U.S.-BRITISH RIVALRY

Rome Quarters Comment Murder Is Clear Slap on America's Face

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 25.—The murder of Admiral Jean F. Darlan is only a new episode in rivalry between England and the United States, and reveals that the points where all the means must be available are already reached by the British, comment political quarters here. The murder is a clear slap on the face of America, and especially on that of General Dwight Eisenhower; this murder will have far-reaching repercussions in French North Africa.

The British, after having recovered from the surprise caused by the American maneuver which made Darlan a rival of De Gaulle, decided to take revenge. All efforts to eliminate Darlan failed, and the Intelligence and the Colonial Services had to act before it became too late: a young man was the instrument for the murder.

The Americans have already reacted. The maintenance of order in North Africa has been given to General Henri Giraud, one of the partisans of Darlan. But, the murder of Darlan increases quarrels between the rival Frenchmen; they see that their territories become battlefields for a civil war and a war imposed by the Anglo-Saxon Powers.

In the meantime, the relations between England and the United States are gravely strained in a territory where their military and moral cooperation had to be complete. In fact, London radio immediately reminded that Darlan, a member of the Vichy Cabinet, was one of the arch-enemies of England. It has declared how Darlan was hated by many Frenchmen, and how his volte-face could not change the feelings of pro-allied Frenchmen. London has not been able to conceal the satisfaction for the disappearance of Darlan.

All the British radios have underlined that the death of Darlan, though tragic, would facilitate the task of reorganizing the French army in North Africa, eliminating the possibilities of another treachery. Besides, London, in order to cover responsibilities, affirms that Darlan, dead, "will give no sorrow everywhere." The British cynicism is very well-known, and the American fury is understandable. To foresee the gains that the enemy camp may receive from the disappearance of Darlan is too early.

The British, in their satanical happiness, have forgotten that blood asks for blood, and the death of the treacherous Admiral will deepen the ditch between them and their American allies that are only waiting for a suitable occasion for dealing back the blow.

China Spurred By Firm Stand .. Of Her Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

the immovable faith which they have in connection with this sentiment, Publicity Minister Lin continued.

"The piercing eyes of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, his bold bearing, and his majestic voice especially portray confidence in victory and confidence in the outlook of the Sino-Japanese relations possessed by the people," he said.

President Wang Ching-wei, too, on his part, highly encouraged by this firm faith of his Japanese friends, is continuously encouraging his followers and fellow-countrymen to further efforts.

"If we look for hope and light in the future, we must further increase our efforts to attain that hope, and in attaining it we will gain light," are the words of President Wang Ching-wei to his compatriots, the Publicity Minister declared.

Light, faith, and determination—those are the three things which he has gained from his present visit and those are the things giving him limitless strength to battle the fight of China.

"This spirit is what I shall take back to my country with me. Fighting together with my fellow-countrymen and following after the leading nation of Asia, Japan, I fervently desire that the new era, overflowing with light and hope will be swiftly attained," Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng concluded.

Nippon Army Raiders Blast Indian Bases

(Continued From Page 1)

moonlight, the Japanese air forces again raided Calcutta at about midnight December 25, according to a broadcast from New Delhi, a Domei December 26 report from Bangkok discloses.

The following joint communique was issued by the American and British forces in India on the morning of December 24, according to a Bangkok dispatch reaching Domei on December 26:

"Japanese air units raided eastern Bengal Province on December 23. The damage done has not yet been ascertained. Another unit raided the Chittagong district again and dropped bombs."

Cabinet Attends Diet Opening

The entire Cabinet attended the formal opening of the 81st ordinary session of the Imperial Diet on Saturday as the nation's legislative body prepared to settle down to a busy schedule of work to deliberate on important bills.

ARMY, NAVY AIR ACES STAND OUT IN BURMA

Play Vital Role in Japanese Operations; Cooperate With Land Units

As in all major operations conducted by the Imperial Forces, both the Army and Navy Air Corps played vital roles in the Burma Campaign and it was only thanks to their daring and splendid cooperation that the land units were able to push their attacks with such a great measure of success.

The Army Air Corps in Burma started action immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and by March 24 had gained complete control of the air in that area, following two terrific raids on the Akyab airfield during which the enemy air force was virtually annihilated. Incidentally, by May 11, the Army Air Corps had disposed of a total of 554 enemy planes in the Burma area. In one attack on Rangoon in the early days of the campaign, it may be added, over 90 enemy machines were destroyed.

The Navy Air Corps, on the other hand, played a major part in the beginning of the second phase operations in Burma. It dealt a finishing blow to the American and British air forces, thereby facilitating the operations of the land units, particularly the outer flanks of the X and XX units, collaborating with them and enabling them to cut off the retreat of the Chungking and British troops. Then, despite the inclement weather due to the rainy season which was setting in in the Shan district, the Navy Air Corps braved it and rendered great assistance.

The outbreak of the War saw the enemy air force in the Burma area made up of units of the British and Chungking armies, the latter using American-made planes, with the main strength based at the Mingaladon airfield.

Real Campaign Started

At first Japan's air strength in Burma was insignificant but by January 24 reinforcements arrived and it was then that a real aerial campaign started in this area. On January 24, large-scale attacks were launched on the Mingaladon and Rangoon airfields and in two days 124 enemy planes had been accounted for in aerial combats while seven others were destroyed on the ground. This marked the first air battle in the Burma area.

Then on January 26 until the end of that month the Army Air Corps launched what was called the "Bi-go Air Operation" in which the strategy of attacking the enemy fields with fighter units in the day and with bombers at night was employed. From February 3 to February 7 the "Ru-go Operation" was launched, in which devastating raids were carried out on the Rangoon and Mingaladon airfields. Three enemy planes were shot down and 20 others blasted on the ground during this operation. Between February 8 and February 12, a section of the Army Air Corps was assigned to the task of annihilating the enemy air force while another section was detailed to offer close collaboration to the land forces. When this work was successfully completed, some days were spent in tuning up the motors for the next move—the "Ma-go Air Operation." This was launched on February 19 and lasted for 10 days.

From February 19 to February 23, the Mandalay, Pyinmana and Toungoo railway stations were heavily bombed and apart from severing the enemy's supply route, many trains were blasted. Enemy air units had now taken up bases also at Pegu and Baisen, so from February 25 the Japanese planes directed their activity in smashing these positions. Seventy-nine planes were damaged on the ground.

Air Combats Staged

On February 24 and 25, aerial combats were staged over Moulmein and four enemy planes were shot down. Then with the capture of this point, the Army Air Corps was able to utilize the field to great advantage in carrying out further operations.

When March set in, the ground forces started action from the Sittang River to the Salween River and with the development of the situation, the air units carried out spirited bombing raids on all enemy positions. At Pegu, the enemy offered spirited resistance for three days, and being firmly entrenched with one village after another connected with lines of trenches, the land forces were finding the resistance offered them most stubborn. However, the Japanese planes were finally successful in blasting the fortifications and paved the ground for the final attack by the land forces.

At this time the Imperial Army Units were on the point of penetrating into Rangoon. Large reinforcements were being landed from transports along the coastline near Rangoon and it was vital that the enemy planes be prevented from attacking these. The enemy then had 70 to 90 fighter planes and 20 to 30 bombers at Magwe and also a fairly large number at Akyab. The Japanese planes, however, did not launch any raids upon these bases for about a fortnight after the capture of Rangoon as it was felt that should the enemy realize that his strength was known, he would divide his units up and thus frustrate the Japanese plan of dealing one final blow.

Then on March 20 aerial reinforcements arrived from Shonanto and on the following day for a two-day period a furious attack was launched on the Magwe field. A total of 79 planes were destroyed. This meant that the enemy's force had been practically annihilated. In the second day's attack, action lasted for 16 hours and involved four raids on Magwe. The airfield was reduced to a miserable debris of airplane wreckage and the wireless station, warehouses and all other military establishments were smashed.

Remaining Planes Flee

It was this surprise attack that completely demoralized the enemy's air forces and the remaining planes all flew away to Akyab. This latter field, however, was soon to come in for its share of bombing for on March 23 and 24 furious raids were carried out on it by the Japanese units. During the raids on Magwe and Akyab, a total of 107 enemy planes were shot down in aerial combat; other 107 destroyed or set ablaze on the ground, while the fate of five other planes was not certain.

Thus the large-scale attack of annihilation came to a successful end and the Imperial Air Forces came to gain undisputed control of the skies over Burma. This gigantic aerial battle was the first of its kind ever to be staged by Japan and bore such characteristics that cannot be found in any other aerial operation in the world. It was truly a battle on a scale to be unparalleled in the annals of warfare in the air.

Japanese Officer Lends Helping Hand In Romance Between Two Young Germans

Sub-Corporal Koichi Sakurai of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malai who found time between his busy military duties to lend a helping hand to romance, recently acted as a go-between for two happy Germans in Sumatra, the Yomiuri-Hochi learned from Medan.

The groom is a 20-year-old German student, Karl Siemens, who was interned in South Borneo when the German blitzkrieg poured into the Netherlands. While Mr. Siemens later was being transferred to India aboard a Dutch vessel the fortunate youth was rescued by watchful Japanese forces. In gratitude he has ever since been assisting the Enemy Property Control Committee in Sumatra under Sub-Corporal Sakurai.

Young Karl formed an acquaintanceship with Paul Danzmann, a German electrical engineer during his internment in South Borneo. Mr. Danzmann also found a new lease on life when the Japanese came to his rescue, and later offered his services to the Japanese Administration in Sumatra.

It is at this point where Ria Danzmann, the bride, enters. She is the daughter of the engineer whom young Karl earlier had befriended. Ria lived in Java but subsequently was called to Sumatra by her father who introduced her to Karl.

It might have been love at first sight but Sub-Corporal Sakurai's encouragement had a great deal to do with the tender love affair of the German couple which finally ended in marriage with the Japanese officer acting as official matchmaker and best man.

The wedding ceremony took place on December 23 at the Medan Municipal Office with Mayor Shinichi Hayashizaki attending, while the wedding reception which followed was honored by many officials of the Japanese Military Administration of Malai and leading local citizens.

CHUNGKING COMMANDER ARRESTED AT MEETING

Liu Chien-Hsu, Deputy Chief of 3rd War Zone, Said to Have Interfered With Chiang

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—Liu Chien-Hsu, "Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government" and concurrently "Deputy Commander of the Third War Zone," was arrested at Chungking when he was attending the "10th Plenary Session of the Central Kuo-Min Tang Congress," it was reliably learned here recently.

The arrest is said to have been made chiefly for the purpose of removing a man who stood in the way of Chiang Kai-shek's own partisans in Fukien province. Another reason was that the "Fukien Three People's principles Youth Corps" and others had accused Mr. Liu of patronizing the planting of poppies in his territory and of more than ten other heinous crimes.

A third reason for his apprehension is said to be his frictions with Chen Chao-Ying, "Inspector for Fukien province."

Wang Exhorts Peace Move

C.P.S.

PEKING, December 26.—Expressing his great satisfaction with the results of the 5th peace maintenance campaign, which was concluded on December 10, Wang I-Tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in a statement issued recently, stated that the completion of the campaign does not allow any relaxation in the exertion of future efforts.

Chinese in Hongkong Reaffirm Cooperation With Nippon People

Domei

HONGKONG, December 26.—Local Chinese residents reaffirmed allout cooperation with Japan in a statement published yesterday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Japanese capture of the former British Crown Colony. The statement emphasized that the Chinese in Hongkong will do their best to bring about the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere in close cooperation with Japan.

MANCHOUKUO GIRLS FETED

Are Guests of Government at Roundtable Meeting

For the benefit of Manchoukuo girl students here a round-table meeting was held Saturday afternoon at the Tototei Restaurant, Hibiya, by officials of the Manchoukuo Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, members of the Manchoukuo Embassy Staff and others.

More than 40 Manchoukuo girls studying at various schools in the capital had a very happy time, the meeting coming to an end shortly after 3 p.m.

China Plans Winter Relief

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—A total of $2,100,000 will be spent in 11 areas for winter relief this year, according to a decision by the Executive Yuan, approving of a scheme drawn up by the National Relief Commission. Out of this sum, Nanking and Shanghai will each receive $450,000, Kiangsu, including Northern Kiangsu, $300,000, Chekiang $200,000, Anhwei, Kwangtung, Hupeh and Hankow each $100,000, and the Su-Huai Special Area $100,000.

MRS. WANG LAUDS NIPPON

Wife of Nanking Head Says China Ready to Share Hardships

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 26.—In a lengthy speech delivered at the Asia Development mass meeting here recently, Madam Wang Ching-wei, member of the supervisory committee of the Central Kuo-min-tang, justified the brilliant feats scored by Nippon and the humiliating defeats suffered by the Anglo-American Powers as results of industry and toil on the part of Nippon and of arrogance and weakness on the part of the British and Americans.

"Although a year has elapsed since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, China has not yet entered the War, but she has announced her resolution of sharing joys and hardships with the friendly ally and has implemented it to the best of her ability. China should contribute her all in aid of the War of Greater East Asia," declared Madame Wang.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

These communiques leave no doubt that the Imperial Forces are in a position to defeat the enemy in both defensive and offensive operations.

There has been talk in enemy countries of making 1943 the first year of counter-offensive actions against Japan. It was anticipated by us that the enemy would strike by sea and by land. The attack made by the enemy on Otori Island was one of the actions by sea contemplated by the enemy. The Imperial Forces were quick to repell the attack which evidently was made by the enemy with the idea of regaining the island.

It is easy to imagine that the enemy who has lost Burma intends to engage in counter-offensive operations against Japan with the help of Chungking, and that the route which the enemy intends to follow in these operations lies in India. If the Imperial Forces did not strike at the enemy earlier than they did they wished to avoid damages to the Indian masses. The enemy took advantage of this solicitude of the Imperial Forces to save the Indian people from the horrors of war to increase his defenses in this part of India. The results which were obtained by the Imperial Forces in their operations against India, as published by the Imperial Headquarters, are such as to justify us in concluding that the enemy plan to attack Japan by land has miscarried.

Imperial Donations Given Social Bodies For Excellent Work

His Majesty the Emperor graciously has been pleased to make monetary donations to 23 social service organizations in appreciation of their work. The representatives of these organizations were summoned to the Imperial Household Department Saturday and advised of this gracious Act by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira. The organizations which received donations include Tenshi En, a Catholic hospital in Sapporo, 10 social service bodies and three tuberculosis clinics under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry, and 10 organizations engaged in relief work for ex-convicts under the jurisdiction of the Justice Ministry.

Nanking Makes Contribution

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—In response to a petition submitted by the National Relief Commission for additional funds for winter relief, the Executive Yuan has authorized an appropriation of $500,000 from the relief reserve fund.

Chengtu Prices Soar

C.P.S.

PEKING, December 26.—Commodity prices in Chengtu, as shown by index numbers for September, 1942, had trebled as compared with the latter part of November, 1941, and had increased to 9,000 per cent as compared with June, 1937, according to a radio message from Chungking.

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YOKOHAMA
The Elementary and the High School Departments of the College, will reopen Tuesday, September 15, for the Fall term.
For Particulars apply to the Director.
A. Haegeli.

Mantoushan Coal Ample

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—Tao Kuo-Hsien, Director of the Mining Department of the Ministry of Industry and concurrently General Manager of the Mantoushan Coal Mining Company, which is owned by Government and private interests, stated that the two old and one new pits will produce appreciable quantities of coal about the middle of next month and that transportation facilities have already been arranged.

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die neuesten
Tanzschlager
aus Berlin. W

S—90 OLE GUAPA, Tango — Eugen Wolff mit seinem Tanz-Orchester; DONNA JUANITA, Paso Doble — Robert Renard mit seinem Tanz-Orch.
S—91 FRUEHLING UND SONNENSCHEIN, Walzer — Eugen Wolff mit seinem Tanz-Orchester; FEUERBLUMEN, Tango — Heinz Huppertz mit seinem Tango-Orch.
S—92 CAROLA CAROLINA...... Paso Doble — Eugen Wolff mit seinem Tanz-Orchester; EINE WELT VOLL GLUECK, Tango — Heinz Huppertz mit seinem Tango-Orch.
S—93 AY DE MI! Tango — Heinz Huppertz mit seinem Tango-Orch.; ICH BIN VERLIEBT IN DEIN SCHELMISCHES LAECHELN, Tango — Robert Renard mit seinem Tanz-Orch.
S—94 VIOLETTA, Tango — Robert Renard mit seinem Tanz-Orch.; LAND DER LIEBE, Foxtrot — Eugen Wolff mit seinem Tanz-Orchester
S—95 Eugen Wolff mit seinem Tanz-Orchester; O, KASTAGNETTEN, Paso Doble; TANGO ANJUSCHKA, Tango — Robert Renard mit seinem Tanz-Orch.

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THRONE GRANTS RESCRIPT TO DIET

(Continued From Page 1)

in all humbleness vow to bear in mind the Imperial Wishes, be united in greater devotion to our service in view of the gravity of the war situation, make greater efforts to increase and strengthen national power, and endeavor to attain speedily the object of the holy war. We, subjects, are resolved to perform the function of helping the conduct of state affairs by deliberating carefully so that we may answer the boundless favor of His Majesty the Emperor and deserve the trust reposed by the people in us. Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a subject, in trepidation, hereby submits the reply to the Throne."

Both Speaker Okada of the House of Representatives and President Count Matsudaira of the House of Peers issued informal statements to the press following the opening ceremony of the Diet.

Speaker Okada said:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to be present in person at the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet although the wind was chilly. With all respect I venture to think that the gravity of the situation was in the Imperial mind. With a feeling of awe the members listened when the Imperial Rescript was read by His Imperial Majesty. They were all at attention. We felt moved as never before when His Imperial Majesty came to that part of the Imperial Rescript which spoke of all throughout the country being of one mind and of Imperial reliance on the loyalty and valor of all the subjects.

"I think I am not exaggerating if I say that the results of the present session of the Imperial Diet will affect the course of the history of the human race. I trust that the members will have a keen sense of the nature of their business in the present session and perform their functions so that they may respond to the Imperial solicitude."

President Matsudaira had the following to say:

"I am deeply moved by the fact that His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to be present in person at the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet and grant an Imperial Rescript on the occasion. This is the fourth Diet session since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and all members of both Houses are burning with the desire to see the present session develop into one whose results will be such as to make victory in the war absolutely certain.

"The Imperial Forces have scored brilliant victories which have reached over a wide area. The result is that the prestige of the Empire has been enhanced to a considerable extent throughout the world.

"The war situation, however, is extremely grave. It is time for us, the 100,000,000 people of the country, to be wholly devoted in the service of the State.

"We, members of the House of Peers, will bear in mind the Imperial Rescript which was granted today and do all we can to meet the Imperial wishes."

Statements Issued

The Imperial cortege left the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. for the Diet. His Imperial Majesty, in service uniform, with supplementary decoration to the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum on the breast, was in the company of Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake.

The Imperial retinue included Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor.

At the House of Peers, His Imperial Majesty was greeted by Imperial Princes, Prime Minister Tojo, Cabinet Ministers, members of the Privy Council, and members of both Houses of the Diet.

Conducted by President Matsudaira of the House of Peers, His Imperial Majesty entered the Imperial resting room in the House. There His Imperial Majesty met Imperial Princes who had arrived earlier and received in audience Prime Minister Tojo, Cabinet Ministers, members of the Privy Council, President Matsudaira and Vice-President Marquis Yukitada Sasaki of the House of Peers and Speaker Tadahiko Okada and Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki of the House of Representatives.

Following the opening ceremony, Prime Minister Tojo called together the higher officials in the Ministries and Cabinet bureaus and exhorted them to strive to meet the wishes of His Imperial Majesty as expressed in the Imperial Rescript.

Later in the day the Prime Minister issued instructions to all Government officials, requiring them to have a keen sense of the gravity of the war situation and proceed with the conduct of the Greater East Asia as the members of the central organ for the administration of state affairs connected with the war.

Times Cameraman's Views of War Prisoners' Camp

A
SMOKE HERE

(A) "Why can't those dunderheads in Washington and London realize they're beaten hands down?" remarks the British Red Cross official to his comrades as they scan the columns of the Japan Times Advertiser in the sunny compound of the prisoners' camp in Tokyo. The war prisoners in Japan are well treated in happy surroundings.

(B) A corner of the spacious room for the American officers. They have been placed apart from their own men, since the enlisted Americans don't get on well with their officers, and have asked that they be separated from them. Some of the officers have taken to cultivating potted plants.

(C) No pains are spared for the care and well-being of the prisoners of war in Japan. They have their own doctor who at once reports to the authorities whenever he finds that one of his men needs medical attention. The best that science and kindness can give is always at their disposal.

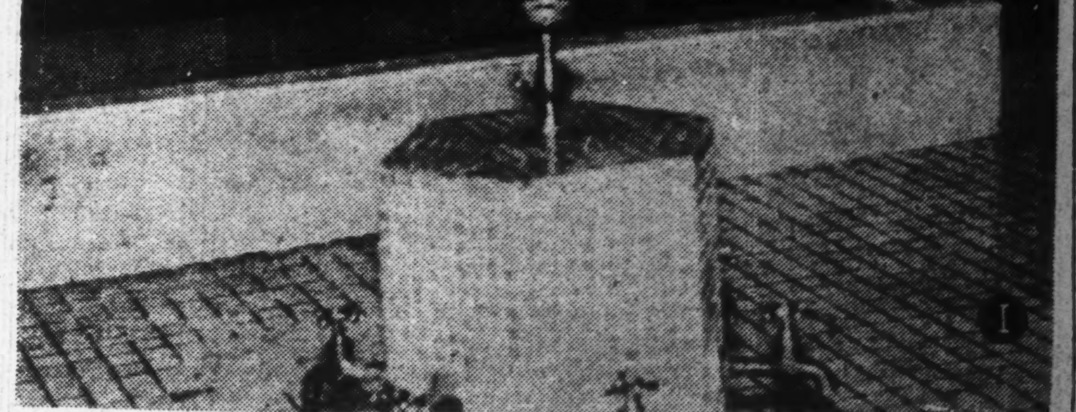
(D) "That was a fine meal we just had, Sandy," says the red-haired boy to his friend as they sit and talk in the garden after supper. "Aye. The Japanese sure treat us well," replies Sandy, "but sometimes I hanker for the oatmeal porridge my old mum used to cook for me, Scotty. I wonder how she's getting on. . ." "We sure wish we were back home," says Scotty, "but this place ain't so bad. The air is like that of the Highlands back home. If only the British officers weren't here. . ." Sandy nods agreement.

(E) Among the war prisoners are many craftsmen who have asked for suitable work "to keep their hands in" as they say. So the Japanese authorities have supplied them with a sunny workshop and appropriate tools, and now they are happily engaged in work like repairing or remaking boots for their own selves, and other such crafts.

(F) "Let's have a song before the sun goes down." "Sure, any request from the audience?" "Play me Beethoven's Ehre Gottes aus der Natur Die." "Come again? Say, what's the big idea? Don't be too snooty, son, like those damned Britishers. This guitar's got a string missing." "Ha, ha. Let's have a good old American song, pard. What about 'I'm Going Down to Alabama'?"

(G) "Well, I collect this time. Want another game?" "Sure. There's still time till dinner." A corner of the large, sunny room for the American non-commissioned officers.

(H) "We sure get plenty of vitamins, George," says Bill, chopping the vegetables. "Sure," replies George, "the commissariat boss told us to cook double rations today. It seems there was a bumper crop all around this year, and we've got more than enough to eat, and what's more, we can cook it the way we want to." "By golly," says Bill, "We can eat more now than we used to in the army. I ain't got no folks, and I don't mind being captured all my life. Who said Japan was a small country?"



(I) Visitors to the prisoners's camp are surprised at the neat and fresh appearance of the prisoners, but that is because the Japanese authorities believe in cleanliness. A large spacious bathroom, with plenty of hot and cold water, is provided for the prisoners. Looking at his own appearance in the mirror after a bath, one of them remarked, "Gee whiz! Is that me? My own wife won't know me when I go back. . ."

(All photos on this page passed by the War Ministry)

JAPANESE CRAFT DROP LEAFLETS

(Continued From Page 1)

Marwar, and many others are also reported to have fled to Bihar and Oudh due to the prevalence of disquieting rumors. Another report further has it that by the end of June the total population of Calcutta had been reduced to only 800,000 from 2,100,000.

Streets Torn Up

On the other hand, the streets of Calcutta have been disfigured by air raid dugouts and tank traps. The large stores and buildings have bomb-proof walls. Thus the busy streets of a year ago have been transformed into unpleasant reminders of war. All the universities and colleges, including Calcutta University and Presidency University, have been requisitioned by the army, while the jute and other factories in the neighborhood have been specified as munition factories.

As a matter of fact, the voluntary large scale evacuation is not confined to Calcutta alone, but is common to all Indian cities, especially port cities. This is one of the serious problems which the British army is now racking their brains to solve. Since the evacuation movement embraces all classes of Indians, including munitions factory workers, hotel employes and military coolies, it has seriously undermined the military strength of the British army. Although the Indian government is devising various measures to counteract this movement, such as trying to pacify the populace by spreading false propaganda to the effect that there is no danger of Japanese air raids, boasting that there are powerful anti-air raid dugouts, enforcing anti-air drills, or forcefully detaining the coolies, the effectiveness of these measures is doubtful.

The evacuation problem once caused a great rift within the National Congress Party. At the end of April, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"Take refuge immediately. There is no need for the Indians to get dragged into a quarrel between the British army and the Japanese army. Return to the country and work the constructive plan to ensure the supply of foodstuffs."

In opposition to this, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared:

"Taking refuge is cowardly. Such cowardice among the Indians is deplorable. Take courage and remain in the cities to the bitter end."

This difference of opinion within the party once was watched with keen interest.

In fact, there is probably no country in the world so easily influenced by air raids as India. It is curiously strange that the Indians instinctively know that the Japanese air raids on India are aimed solely at driving out the British army from India. Nevertheless, the Indians scramble to take refuge as advised by Gandhi, or rather, on their own judgment. This is undoubtedly partially due to their fear of air raids, but one potent reason for it is the risk of losing everything from air raids on their own expenses, as there is at present no provision for government assistance in case of damage from air raids. Whereas the Indian government conducts anti air defense maneuvers, it has as yet passed no law for the protection of the people.

To illustrate how feverishly the people fled at the time of the air raid against Vizagapatam Harbor on the east coast of the Bengal Bay (Vizagapatam is in peacetime noted as a manganese shipping port, with a population of 60,000) by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Forces, I quote below an article in the Hindustan Times of April 20.

"Vizagapatam, after the air raid by the Japanese Air Forces, was exactly like a forgotten ruined city. From a tour of the city the writer was astonished by the indescribable desolation of the city, without a single inhabitant remaining. Whenever the wind blew, dust whirled about, garbage and waste lay everywhere and the leaves were piled up into mounds at the corners of the roads. This was due to the fact that the street sweepers, who had never failed to sweep the streets once a day, had gone away.

"Every hotel had its doors shut tight. The writer was told that first the employes and then the hotel owners had taken flight. Restaurants and 'Chawala' were likewise deserted. At the postoffice there remained only two clerks, who were barely able to deliver telegraphic messages twice a day. At the tax office there remained a British tax official, who complained that he missed many daily necessities owing to the stoppage of the whole economic machinery."

The situation at Calcutta, the stronghold of British exploitation, may not be bad as that in Vizagapatam, but I had a similar experience at the time of the air raid against Rangoon at the end of December, 1941. I can imagine vividly the plight of Calcutta, with the British thrown into confusion and excitement at the sight of the wings of Japanese War Eagles.

DRAMA TO PORTRAY STRUGGLE OF WANG

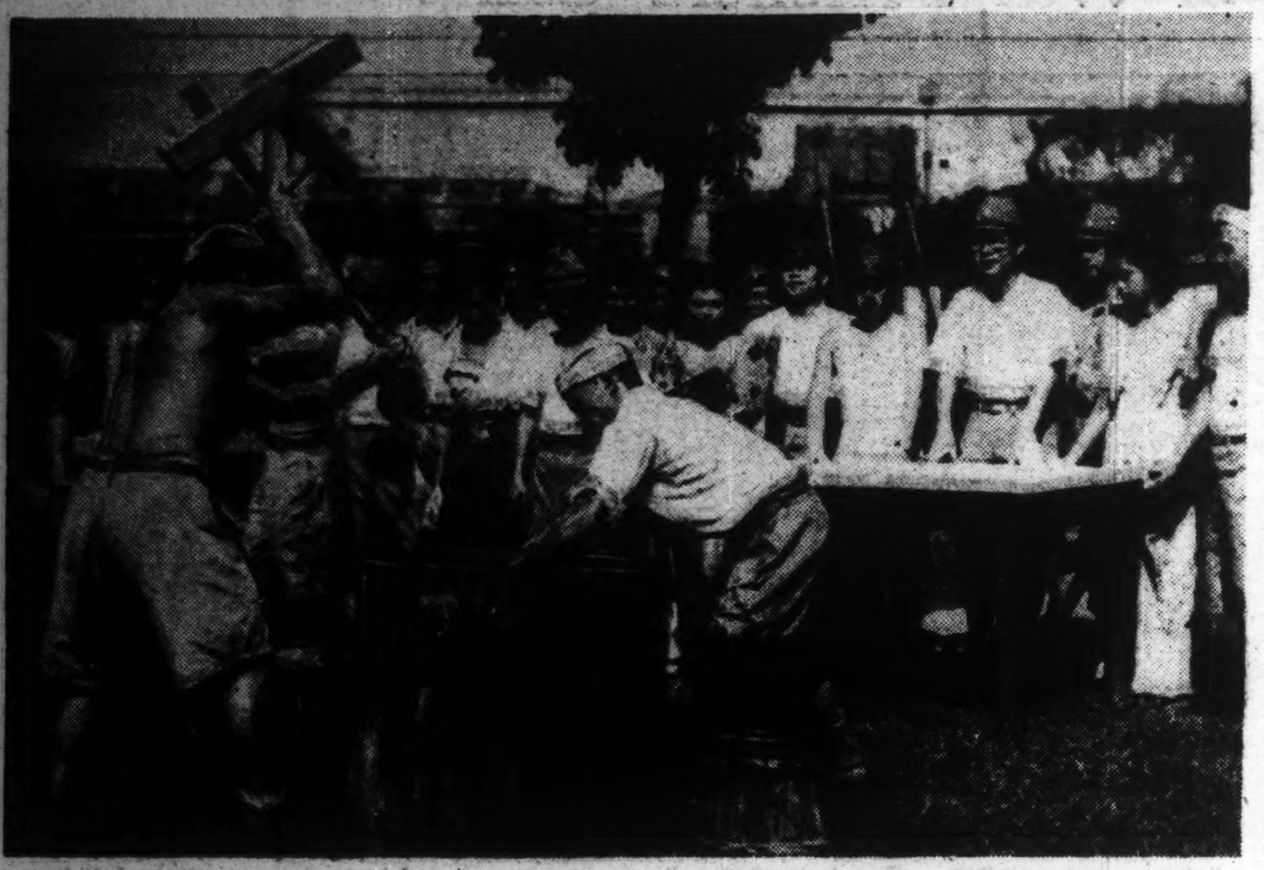
Play by Tadamoto Tokida Will Be Presented as New Year Attraction

A thrilling drama entitled "Wang Ching-wei" in which the President of the National Government of China will be portrayed, will be presented at the Teikoku Gekijo by the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe for a 40-day run beginning January 1.

The play written by Tadamoto Tokida centers around President Wang's patriotic movements and will be divided into six scenes and the part of Wang Ching-wei himself will be played by Shogo Shimada, while the role of Chiang Kai-shek will be given to Ryutaro Tatsumi. Masao Akizuki will play the part of Dr. Tseng Chung-ming, one of the principals in the drama.

During the course of the play, President Wang's determination to desert Chungking just before the Konoye declaration in 1938 will be described. The tragic death of Dr. Tseng who fell victim to Chungking terrorists in Hanoi will also be depicted.

Preparing for New Year in P. I.



Skilled in the arts of peace as of war, two soldiers of Nippon prepare mochi for the New Year assisted by two Filipino girls somewhere in the Philippines. The glutinous mass must be pounded with the same strength that they have shown in beating the enemy.

Music Notes

A repeat performance of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's special concert featuring Beethoven's Ninth Symphony ("Choral") will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. today (Sunday, December 27), under the direction of Kazuo Yamada. The solo quartet in the choral finale will be composed of Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, baritone. The chorus will include the Tokyo Koto Ongakuin choir and the Tamagawa Gakuen choir.

"Nippon Festival Dances", an orchestral suite by Yasuji Kiyose, will precede the symphony.

Yoshie Fujiwara, operatic tenor, will offer a full program of contemporary Japanese songs at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, December 28. Wth the assistance of Torao Nishida at the piano, Mr. Fujiwara will sing pieces composed by Kunihiko Hashimoto, Yasuki Hirai, Tsugiyo Tsuyuki, Shimizu Fujii, Fumihiko Fukui, Haseo Sugiyama, Ryutaro Hirota, Koscak Yamada, Hidemaro Konoe, Tei Yanada, Toroku Takagi, Kosuke Komatsu, and Shimpei Nakayama.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be heard in the last of two concerts with the Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Takashi Asahina, from 7 p.m. today (Sunday, December 27), at the Osaka Asahi Kaikan. He will play three of Beethoven's Piano Concertos: No. 3 in C minor; No. 4 in G major, and No. 5 ("Emperor Concerto") in E flat major.

One of the first concerts scheduled for the new year is a light music evening at the Kyoritsu Hall from 6 p.m., Tuesday, January 5, with performances by the Haida Brothers, Miss Noriko Awaya, Kiyoshi Sakurai, Taro Shoji, Taizo Sugiwara, and their light music bands.

Another light music program by practically the same artists will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall in celebration of the victories of the Nippon Army and Navy, from 6 p.m., Saturday, January 9.

Miss Mieko Takamine, singing screen star of the Shochiku Film Company, will be presented as the soloist with the Bikyo Orchestra from 6 p.m., Tuesday, January 12, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Other artists appearing on the same program include Miss Aiko Saida, alto, with the Nippon Light Music Band; Kazuo Tanaka, xylophone virtuoso, with the Shochiku Light Music Band, and Bucky Shirakata with his Minami Novelty Band.

The first symphony program of the new year announced to date is the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's 15th subscription Concert at the Hibiya at the Hibiya Public Hall, to be directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, January 14. Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, will be featured as the soloist with the first performance in this country of Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5 in F major. Another local premiere performance on the same program will be Manfred Gurlitt's "Goya Symphony." Berlioz's "Carneval Romain" will open the concert.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

SAI SHOKI:—There are things in this world that defy any critical analysis, or perhaps it is more correct to say they paralyze one's analytical faculties with their gossamer veil of enchantment. And, if one has to deliberate (with a prick of conscience) on an already over-grown reputation or a fact, such as the earth is round and not flat or that man is the highest form of animals, it is because one cannot help it and there is no other way.—Such was the preliminary impressions one got from the moment Sai Shoki began to hover in front of one's dimmed faculties.

Her fragrant movements at once stirred in one all the fancies and desires to a poignant degree; she floated from end to end on the wings of zephyr drawn by the haze of allurement. Through her individual art, she expressed the conception of what nature is not, and how well she succeeded in illustrating the dictum,—"Art is a lie that makes us realize truth." Although it really mattered very little what she did once she set astir one's nimble illusions, her versatility ranged from the depiction of the esoteric gravity to the freakish abandonment through the whole gamut of human emotions. It was like a sequence of beautiful episodes, or Marzurkas of Chopin, alternating day and night;—

"Now the New Year reviving old Desires,
The thoughtful Soul to Solitude retires,
Where the White Hand of Moses on the Bough
Puts out, and Jesus from the Ground suspires."

—A woman following the footsteps of the Transcendent, kneels at the Altar of an Immortality—

Or, a vivacious mood incited by the cheerful Spring sunshine and an outburst of merriment—

"Look to the Rose that blows about us—"Lo,
Laughing," she says, "into the World I blow:
At once the silken Tassel of my Purse
Tear, and its Treasure on the Garden throw."

—Or, a woman pouring-forth all her anguish of longings for her beloved—

"And this delightful Herb whose tender Green
Fledges the River's Lip on which we lean—
Ah, lean upon it lightly! for who knows
From what once Lovely Lip it springs unseen!"

—Or, an extemporization of a moment creative and abandonment—

"Ah, my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
To-day of past Regrets and future Fears— .
To-morrow? Why, To-morrow I may be
Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand Years."

It was her perfect sense of rhythm and carefully wrought movements that was so fascinating, but after all everything was subservient to her singular personality. "It's not what the artist does that counts, but what he (or she) is." What a hundred ambassadorial missions cannot accomplish for her nativeland, Chosen, she has perpetuated alone. She has not only glorified her birthplace, but what pleasures and inspirations she will bring again and again to the world of dancing and art in general. How differently one will think of Chosen, now since one has seen her dance so exquisitely.

PAO CHIA SYSTEM EXTENDED

More Rural Districts in Taihu Lake Districts Crop Up

C.P.S.

KASHING, December 26.—The Pao-Chia system has been fully instituted in the areas southeast of Taihu Lake during the second stage of the rural pacification campaign. In the six special rural pacification areas there are at present 24,387 Chia with a total of 1,090,186 persons.

With peace and order thus fully established, more people will return to their native places.

It will be recalled that before the outbreak of the China Affair, the census of the population in the same districts in 1936 revealed that there were 1,178,000 people.

Canton Aids Farmers

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 26.—The Kwangtung Provincial Repatriation Committee is conducting the third repatriation movement to help increase production in rural areas.

China Forms Peace Corps

C.P.S.

PEKING, December 26.—The inauguration of ten newly organized peace preservation regiments took place here recently at the Temple of the God of War inside Teh Sheng Men.

BRITISH GUILT SEEN IN DARLAN'S MURDER

Suspect Said to Have Confessed, But Identity, Other Details Are Kept Quiet

While the German public has accepted the assassination of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan with the feeling that "a traitor has been betrayed," the most significant and suspicious element in the situation following Darlan's death is the transparently apparent coolness and sense of relief shown by the British authorities, according to a Domei report from Berlin.

The dispatch says that the British attitude toward Darlan's death is indicative of Britain's well-known desire to liquidate Darlan, because of his friction with the outlaw French under De Gaulle.

Meanwhile, Darlan's assassin was to have been excecuted on December 26, according to a December 26 Algiers report reaching Domei from Lisbon. It is reported that at the court martial the assassin swore that he had no accomplices in the assassination. Although the assassin is said to have confessed everything, his identity, except the fact that he is a Frenchman, is being kept secret, "for political reasons."

Considerably agitated by the startling news, the dispatch says, Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the United States forces in North Africa, and other leaders held an urgent meeting on Friday night to deliberate upon measures to be taken following the incident. No announcement, however, has yet been issued as to the identity of the criminal, except a brief statement that "the offense was the result of a careful plot."

The same dispatch reveals the fact that Admiral Darlan and General Henri Giraud, puppet commander of the French forces in North Africa, were at variance with each other before the tragedy took place and naturally persistent rumors are in circulation that the assassination was carried out through a plot of General Giraud. The Paris radio broadcast the following report on these circumstances:

"The British Government circles appear to be welcoming the news of the Darlan assassination. However, the BBC and other publicity organs in England are attempting to hush up the fact that before the incident took place General De Gaulle with the support of the British Government effected some direct negotiations with General Giraud. The negotiations and assassination are not a mere coincidence. Admiral Darlan when dying said, 'I can't do anything more than this. Britain has attained its aim.' His exclamation suggests a motive behind the assassination."

Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the German Publicity Department, when interviewed by newspapermen on Friday, made the following declaration on the Darlan assassination, according to another Berlin dispatch to Domei:

Allies Are Guilty

"It is clear who is responsible for the Darlan assassination. There is no denying the fact that since the founding of the puppet regime in North Africa the British Government had been making the most frenzied efforts to oust Admiral Darlan, as can be judged from the political maneuvers of America and Britain. Circumstantial evidence that the atrocious act was committed under the instigation of the British Government are more than plentiful. Persistent propaganda was released by both the American and British Government on the friction between the Darlan regime and De Gaullists with the result that the relations between the two countries had become considerably worse, with the British Government finding itself in an extremely difficult position. The Darlan assassination has solved the Darlan-De Gaulle dispute in a very simple way. The wily British Government is attempting to lay the responsibility for the assassination on the Axis. We cannot but be astonished at the brazen attitude of the British Government.

"The fact that this was probably a British plot can be seen from the failure of the authorities on the spot to announce the name of assassin, his nationality, political background and any other details, although 24 hours have elapsed since the crime was committed. It is very likely that the authorities on the spot are absorbed in fabricating a statement of the offender, since the official announcement is delayed so much. The British propaganda machination is so crafty that it always follows its traditional policy of laying the guilt for British crimes on a disinterested party. In this case, the same machination will probably be applied. The so-called democratic countries, make it their practice to utilize gangster plots and measures in politics and believe that the elimination of a political enemy by assassination is a legitimate weapon.

Good Lesson

"This bestial action is in striking contrast to a frontal propaganda attack adopted by Japan, Germany and Italy for the overthrow of the enemy. In Germany, Darlan had been regarded as betrayer of his own country, and now he has met a tragic death. At the time when Darlan was cooperating with the Reich he told us that his family had been fighting England for the last 300 years. At any rate it is true the British Government is welcoming the death of Darlan. This cool British attitude should be a good lesson to other traitors as to what Britain is expecting from them eventually."

A Stockholm dispatch to Domei says that when the news of the Darlan assassination was received by Roosevelt in the midst of his Christmas Eve festival at the White House, he summoned Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other important statesmen to him and held a secret conference on the policy to be adopted following the sudden death of Darlan.

The same dispatch says that the BBC broadcast a comment immediately following the assassination, in which the radio station quoted Randall Neil, formerly in charge of the Paris office of the Reuter's, who is a journalist in the British Office's pay, as saying that Darlan was very unpopular among the French and General Giraud will command the French forces in North Africa as ever, while General De Gaulle will assume charge of political and diplomatic affairs. The Giraud-De Gaulle cooperation is just exactly what the British Government is hoping for. The broadcasting of Neil's comment is believed to have been inspired by the British Foreign Office, the dispatch adds.

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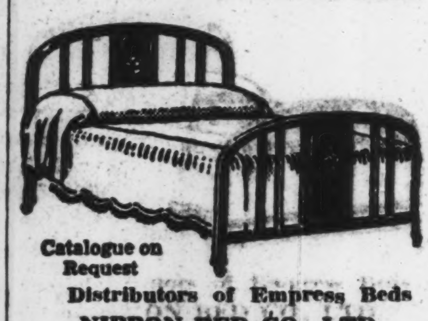

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RICH RICE HARVEST ENJOYED BY BURMA

Farmers Busy Harvesting Crop At Present—Many Cleaning Mills in Operation

With a broad expanse of rice fields aglow with a bumper crop this season, Burmese farmers are busy harvesting the crop in a happy mood, and there is every reason to anticipate shipments of a large surplus of yields to various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, observes a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Rangoon in his dispatch dated December 25.

The dispatch follows in substance:

"Lower Burma, especially the delta region along the Irrawaddy River, is world famous for rice production, for there approximately 85 per cent of Burmese rice is produced. The saplings planted in June have ripened with a promise of a far richer harvest than was estimated for the current season. And it is a pleasant sight, indeed, to see native farmers mowing the rice plants with straw hats on and lungi tucked up, reminding us of Japanese farmers at work out in the rice fields.

"Strange as it is, Burmese farmers customarily cut off ears of rice plants instead of cutting the plants at their roots as Japanese farmers do. They strip the hulls by making buffaloes stamp their feet on the ears of rice spread on the ground. Then they carry the hulls to rice clearing mills.

Stalks Left Behind

"The stalks and blades of rice plants left on the fields are subsequently burnt and the ashes made fertilizers when the wet season sets in. They never manure rice fields with any other fertilizer.

"The rice cleaning mills deliberately destroyed by the Chungking and British troops have been mostly restored to a normal condition. A very large-scale mill formerly operated by British enterprisers is capable to refining an immense quantity of rice. It has already resumed operation together with a number of mills in Lower Burma.

"With the New Year holidays drawing near, the glutinous rice of Burma is fast arriving at the front lines for Nippon soldiers who are ever ready to wield pounders with all might to make rice cakes in celebration of their victorious campaign in Burma.

"It is felt certain that Burmese rice is not only sufficient to feed the Burmese people but large quantities are available for shipments to various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Malai, Sumatra, Thailand and the Philippines as well as Japan, and it is natural that the Nippon Military Administration should be urging the parties concerned to arrange shipments of the latest crop of Burmese rice."

LARGE DONATIONS MADE BY N. CHINA TO AID WAR

Monetary Contributions, Planes And Transports Given During Past One Year

C.P.S.

PEKING, December 26.—A total of $2,409,458.02 has been donated to the cause of the war by Chinese, Nipponese and other Axis nationals since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Out of this sum, $329,601.90 were contributed to a fund for officers and men and $2,079,856.12 to the national defense fund.

The respective figures donated by Chinese and Axis nationals to these two funds were $392,105.68 and $198,408.97, and $26,482 and $5,774.25.

Five fighter planes and 10 small-sized transports were contributed in the course of the past year.

RAPS BRITISH IMPERIALISM

China Must Unite First to Cooperate With Nippon, Says Chen

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—An unambiguous attack on British and American imperialism and intrigues was launched by Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of Greater Shanghai, in a stirring broadcast speech made here recently.

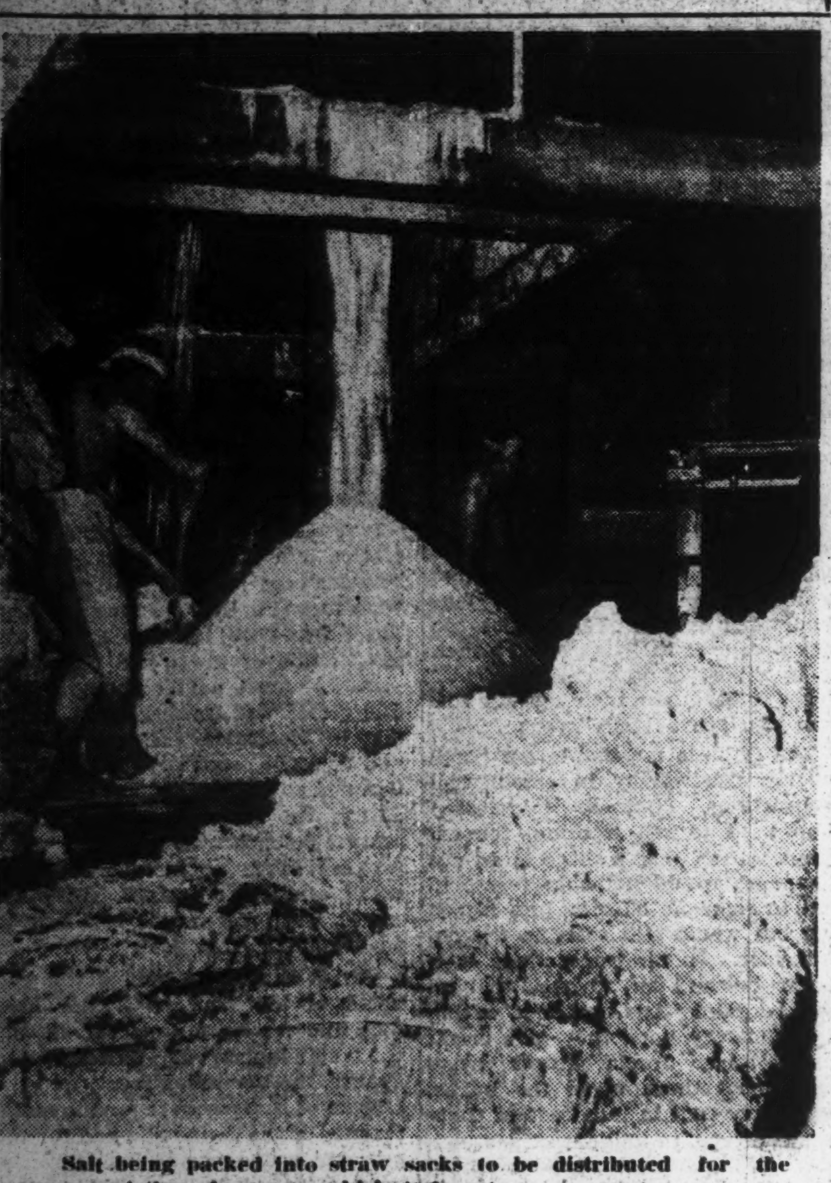
Mr. Chen made a moving appeal to the Chinese masses to implement the principles of Pan-Asianism and to hold themselves in readiness to participate in the War of Greater East Asia. "We must first be closely united ourselves before we can cooperate with Nippon in our common struggle," he added.

Bill Clearings

December 26
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	528.184	244.304
Balance	69.638	50.151

From Brine to Salt . . . IV



Salt being packed into straw sacks to be distributed for the many varieties of uses to which it is put.

Ruthless Methods Followed by U.S. In Brazil Trying to Raise Rubber

Uncle Sam's Efforts to Produce Synthetic Rubber Also Achieve Very Little Success—Dupont's Neoprene Useless for Military Purpose

(Continued From Saturday)

Dr. James R. Weir, American plant pathologist and rubber expert brought back from his pilgrimage to Singapore the pick of the best strains of the Malaysian Hevea. Soon after, the Dutch and British planters remembered Wickham and the deathblow he had dealt to Brazilian rubber, and hastily formed the International Rubber Committee which clamped down on the exports of seed thereafter.

With careful nursing, a quantity of shoots were obtained. Complicated grafting operations combined the high yielding Malayan trunks with the disease resistant native root stocks. But these measures were still no proof against the ravage of insects. Spraying and grafting work required a semi-skilled grade of labor which heightened the already difficult problem of finding even unskilled labor.

From the beginning, labor had proved the great limiting factor. Brazil was short of labor. Ford had to snatch what he could from the already clamoring cotton planters of Sao Paulo. The situation looked ill for the river Indians, for the desperate labor outlook indicated a return to the mad hurly-burly of the early Para boom days when the problem was solved in diverse fashions, none of them pretty.

Outright slave hunts were carried out, victimizing the hapless Indians along some rivers and whole villages were raided of every able-bodied man. In other places more refined methods were applied. A taste for salt, pants and rum, once instilled in an Indian made the going easy from then on, for even a half-witted bookkeeper could keep him in debt the rest of his life. With the desperation of war, these "civilizing" measures might be witnessed again on the Amazon.

So far, this one attempt has devoured an investment estimated at over $8,000,000; the labor of 7,000 men over a period of 15 years of heart-breaking toil. And the results?

The first experimental yield is expected to come in 1943. It is scheduled to reach commercial quantities in 1948—if all goes well. The final qualifying phrase is that of the planting staff of the project. Even on the subject of the first commercial test tappings of three years hence, they say "a lot of things can happen in Amazonia in that time." There is no gloating.

When Singapore fell, America had stocks sufficient to last just under a year,—if drastically economized.

Well there is synthetic rubber. German panzers had rolled into Paris on tires that never saw a gum tree. Germany's Buna was claimed to wear 36 per cent better than natural rubber. America sat up.

But let us look at America's prospects for meeting her mounting rubber requirements from the drawerful of badly outdated and never very welcome patent formula for synthetic rubber.

Dupont's neoprene was the best shot in Uncle Sam's locker of rubber stand-ins, and that product is already six years old. Its qualities are sufficient to fill the bill for some insulating and water-proofing purposes, but the pneumatic tire which absorbs 75 per cent of America's rubber consumption is still the biggest headache of synthetic rubbers—and that not only for their high cost. Road tests show neoprene equal to rubber in wear at normal temperature but heats enormously under road loads. Meaning that it is completely out as far as its use for truck tires, tank bogeys and heavy gun carriages are concerned.

It has been said that the term "synthetic rubber" is as sensible as "artificial mud." Like mud, rubber is an enormously broad classification of materials. Synthetic materials approximating the structure though not the actual chemistry of congealed Hevea sap are generally "elastromers." Those elastromers developed in the U.S.S.R. and Germany are probably in the main made up of a gum base, such as butadiene or "Buna" obtainable from various hydrocarbons (derived from molasses, grains, potatoes, straw, scrap wood) combined with sodium, the required industrial chemistry of which process dates back over 30 years.

The manufacturing cost, however, has never yet been successfully fought down to below the region of three to six times the cost of natural rubber. And the total United States' production of such substitutes is still about one-half of one per cent of America's established minimum rubber needs.

But one never knows what will be forthcoming from the chemist's test-tube. Still there is one thing which they have never been able to do yet, and that is to rival the productive genius of rich tropical earth treated with plenteous sunlight, rain and eternal summer. To borrow the words of the old cobbler: "There is nothing like Hevea."

But what of other plants? Might they not bear gums that could be mobilized as second grade but still utilizable substitutes for the Hevea product?

In the days of crisis which immediately preceded the Pacific flare-up and during the earlier period of the war, there was much talk in American Sunday supplements, the more sensational "science" magazines and even, deplorable to relate, in solemn government statements, to the effect that rubber can be extracted commercially from milkweed, dandelions or more or less whatever grows beside the wayside hedge.

Despite the fact that British and Dutch rubber tycoons had long since sickened of smiling wearily at these fantasies,—for they had reason enough to know—age-weakened Thomas Edison and other industrialists were bamboozled by such notions. The cautious British and stolid Dutch had learned better in the days before their all-powerful monopoly.

Two centuries of European research in cellulose have shown that sap or juice from hundreds of common plants shows structural similarities to rubber. By the same token, all ocean water is known to contain gold. But a gold-standard nation proposing to boil its gold supply out of sea water would be no more deluded than a ranking industrial nation proposing to acquire one of its four greatest industrial materials from occasional milkweed which droops beside the country lane.

Despite Henry Ford and the humble but no doubt willing dandelion, America's only real source of rubber still lies 12,000 miles away from Akron, Ohio, in the plantations of the Southwestern Pacific. Hevea Brasiliensis prefers its foster parent.

IMPORT STRESSED OF FIBER INDUSTRY

Kanegafuchi President Says It Is Equal in Importance to Munitions Making

The fiber industry in wartime is no longer a peacetime or light industry, but in its importance comes under the category of heavy industry or munition-making industry, emphasized Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. at a recent general meeting of its shareholders, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. Pointing out the necessity of re-examining this industry from various angles in the light of such concept, he said substantially as follows, reports the newspaper:

"In the past Japan's fiber industry occupied the foremost position throughout the world. Forty per cent of its total output was utilized for home consumption and the balance exported abroad for acquisition of foreign currency, thus contributing considerably toward promotion of national wealth.

"Raw silk is the only clothing material on which our country can depend at all times, and the age has now come when, on account of a shortage of supply of raw cotton and wool, we cannot overlook with impunity the importance of staple fiber and silk in the use of other miscellaneous fibers.

"Now that the present war is going to be a protracted one, the fiber manufacturing industry left untouched today represents the absolute minimum requirement, which allows of no retrogression at all. The Government and the people should bear in mind the importance of this problem. The people should fully realize that our fiber industry is no longer a light or peacetime industry, but is equal in importance to the heavy industry or munitions industry.

"As I have mentioned just now, it is only raw silk, together with miscellaneous fibers, that we can depend on at home. We cannot, of course, expect much, at least for the time being, from raw cotton and wool. Curtailment of staple fiber production is also inevitable. Under the circumstances, the Government has taken proper measures for readjustment and consolidation of the industry, as every one knows.

"In former days, the spinning industry in China at times enjoyed big profits, but in due course the prices were put under control, and it has been decided that in future the cotton-spinners will be treated as a sort of processing workers in point of their earnings.

"There is no need at all to worry however rich America and Britain may be. So long as our country is prepared to give the nation opportunities to display its originality to the fullest extent and to concentrate all its energies upon productivity expansion, we will be able to produce results far better than can be hoped for and there is, therefore, no cause for anxiety whatsoever in this regard, because our people are endowed with originality of the highest order and remarkable ability to make use of any material to best advantage, which manifest themselves whenever necessity arises.

"I am firmly convinced that the indomitable creative powers of cotton-spinners, together with their discipline and organization, are such as to enable them to take part in essential wartime industries. It is urgently necessary to put the fiber industry in the second line of battle and see to it that its actual power is further heightened to meet all requirements incidental to protracted warfare."

China Eases Transportation

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 26.—The Chinese and Nipponese authorities concerned have decided on regulations governing the movements of commodities within, into and from the various blockaded regions of the rural pacification area. These regulations, are applicable in the Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow rural pacification areas.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	90.00	+ 2.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.10	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	77.10	+ 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THAILAND

Industrial Autonomy Incited by Suspension of Import Trade Following Outbreak of War of Greater East Asia; Mining Stressed

On account of the suspension of the import of foreign merchandise following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was only natural that the campaign for industrialization of the country which had been pushed in Thailand since prior to the flareup should be further accelerated. On February 6 the Bangkok Broadcasting Station, soon after the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by Thailand, announced that "The commercial and industrial predominance of the foreigners has now been put an end to once and for all. Our country must at once embark on forestry and mining development." It thus expressed the intention of the Government with remarkable lucidity.

The commodities which Thailand at present is in urgent need of are sugar, cotton yarn and cloth and mineral oil, of which the country had been importing annually during the pre-war period to a volume of 40,000 tons, 20,000,000 bahts and 120,000,000 liters respectively, followed by tobacco, matches, soap and chemicals, for the supply of the larger portion of which Thailand had been dependent on imports from abroad.

Sugar Plants Set Up

Efforts of the Government for industrial development are at present concentrated mainly on cultivation of sugar cane and raw cotton. At the beginning of this year, raw sugar manufactories were set up one after another in the eastern district of the country to cope with the shortage of sugar, but in April the Government established a plan for increased sugar production under which additional sugar refineries under State management were constructed in the north-eastern district. When it is recalled that up until about 8 years ago Thailand had been one of the leading sugar-exporting countries of the world and that the quality of the sugar cane produced there is fairly good, we may reasonably expect much from the Government's efforts in connection with this industry.

It has been said from old days that Thailand produces no petroleum at all, so the country must depend entirely on Japan for the supply of mineral oil whose importance is all the greater in that country where fuel oil constitutes one of the indispensable daily necessaries for the rural communities for lack of electric light facilities. However, according to reports there are found rich oilfields extending from Shan States which the Thailand army penetrated in the recent Burma campaign to Chiengmai in North Thailand.

Cotton-Growing Pushed

Since last year the Government has commenced to encourage cotton cultivation in 15 provinces in the northern part of the country. Ginned cotton mills have been constructed under government management, each mill producing cotton at the rate of 150 piculs a day. During the nine months from January to the end of September last year 100,000 piculs of raw cotton were produced, of which 25,000 piculs were used for home consumption, another 25,000 piculs went to the spinners in the country (principally home industry) and the rest was exported.

With the complete retreat of Anglo-American capital in consequence of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand now has the monopoly of the manufacture of domestic tobacco.

As regards matches, the domestic output was sufficient to cover all requirements at home, but a shortage was experienced due to the suspension of import of certain chemicals after the outbreak of the War. This difficulty, however, has now been satisfactorily overcome.

With a view to increased production of industrial manufactures, the Government on August 9 placed all essential factories throughout the country under military control, such as oil, confectionery, ice, iron, beer, refreshing beverage, tinned provision, cotton, machinery, car, timber, cotton, match, pottery, cement, paper, iron case manufacturing works, as well as rice-cleaning and cotton spinning mills and shipbuilding and mining works. On June 3, the Government opened the National Industrial Reconstruction Conference to deliberate on measures for the promotion of home industry and for development of mineral and forestry resources.

Rural Rehabilitation

Along with industrial reconstruction as referred to above, the Government is also making vigorous headway in reconstruction of farm villages. The most typical of the Government's measures in this direction is the establishment of industrial associations on Government funds, numbering as at the end of last year 2,998, which was an increase by 602 over 1940.

In commercial lines the Government is reported to have under contemplation the establishment of a foreign trade control company under State control, but no particulars are as yet available.

For the purpose of controlling the distribution of domestic products and conducting market operations of daily necessaries, the creation of a domestic product company was proposed in May of this year and the plan is now in steady progress.

The establishment of these State-managed corporations may be regarded as one of the signs that Thailand is undergoing a change in its economic structure from laissez-faire economy to planned economy to cope with the new situation arising from the War of Greater East Asia in which the country plays an important role.

PRICES IRREGULAR ON YEAR-END MART

Exchange Wares Noticeably Rally as Result of Stockbrokers' Measures

The price movement on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was rather irregular yesterday due to the year-end liquidation of accounts alike by the bull camp and the bear camp, and it was worthy of notice that the exchange wares noticeably rallied in consequence of the measures mapped out by the stock brokers' association belonging to the Tokyo Exchange for restrictions of the forward sale of exchange wares for fear of heavy fluctuations of their prices.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Exchange, old rallied ¥2.50, its new ¥1.40, while Osaka Exchange, new rose ¥4.00 at one bound. Simultaneously Tropical Industrial rose ¥1.90 N.Y.K. ¥1.70, its new ¥1.80, Katakura Silk ¥1.40, Toyo Development ¥1.30, Akita Lumber ¥1.20, Tokai Steamship, Toa Tobacco, new, Japan Nitrogen, and Taiwan Sugar ¥1.00 each, while Ina Electric Railways sustained a reactional loss of ¥2.80 by reason of the congestion of profit-taking unloading, and Shinkosho Iron Works and Okamoto Iron Works dropped ¥1.40 and ¥1.20 respectively for technical reasons.

The short-term section was featured by the signal gains scored by the bourse issue and Osaka Exchange, new, respectively rallying ¥2.20 and ¥1.80 by reason of short-coverings.

The spot market was comparatively bullish. Takasago Iron Works stepped up ¥1.50, Industrial Bank of Japan ¥1.10 and Japan Foreign Industrial ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.4	129.5
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	79.0	79.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	67.6	67.4
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.3	73.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	93.7	94.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.7	79.1
Japan Nitrogen (50)	75.0	74.7
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	92.4	91.0
O. S. K. (50)	85.0	85.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	67.0	66.6
Nissan Steamship (50)	60.6	62.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.8	89.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.9	67.8
Third Section		
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	100.0	702.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	127.7	126.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.2	66.1
Japan Beer (50)	97.5	98.2
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.9	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.0	45.0
Asahi Glass (50)	100.0	99.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.1	101.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)	83.2	88.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	90.9	90.9	89.5	90.0
N. Y. K. new	77.6	7.6	7.0	77.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.8	4.8	4.1	94.1
Kanebo Spin. new	74.1	4.7	4.0	74.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.5	7.5	6.7	76.7
Hitachi Iron Works	87.6	8.0	7.6	87.7
Osaka Exch. new	46.3	6.9	6.0	46.9
Japan Steel Tube	67.9	7.9	7.6	67.6
Japan Oil	75.0	5.3	5.0	75.0
S. M. R.	73.0	3.0	3.0	73.0
N. Y. K. old	91.5	1.9	1.2	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	74.6	4.6	4.1	74.1
Kanebo Spin. old	126.0	7.2	6.0	126.6
Toyo Rayon. new	54.9	4.9	3.8	53.8
Kokura Iron Works	53.1	3.1	2.6	52.8
Japan Beer. new	44.9	4.9	4.8	44.8
Japan Sugar. new	66.0	6.0	5.1	65.1
Ensuiko Sugar	62.0	2.0	1.6	65.1
Japan Mining	61.8	1.8	1.5	61.6
Manchou Ind	58.1	8.1	8.0	58.0

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1942

Admiral Jean F. Darlan's Tragic Death

Admiral Jean F. Darlan, who betrayed his country by assuming the headship of a puppet regime set up in North Africa by the American forces of invasion, was assassinated by a young man at Algiers on December 24. The tragic incident is of peculiar significance in that it implies one grave manifestation of antagonism between America and Britain.

America's invasion of North Africa was conceived and carried out very carefully after elaborate preparations. While consolidating her own strategic position in the Caribbean Sea, America caused Britain to occupy Madagascar, and, furthermore, by bringing about Brazil's participation in the war, she completed the encirclement of Southwest Africa. Side by side with these strategic maneuverings, America landed her troops on African Continent from Equatorial Africa and Belgian Congo. Moreover, she has built military roads in Africa and thus converted the territories from the Southwestern coast of Africa to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea into a virtual military base.

At the same time, America indulged in crafty and underhand tactics against France by taking mean advantage of the internal uneasiness of that country, and Admiral Darlan, whose influence had been on the decline since Pierre Laval's return to Vichy, fell a victim to these American machinations. America made much of Admiral Darlan's past political career as designated successor to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain as well as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, land, sea and air, and chose to put him at the head of her puppet regime.

That America set up a new regime under Admiral Darlan in utter disregard of the presence of the de Gaullists who are supported by Britain is a sure proof of America's ambitious design of establishing her rule over Africa. Such an ambitious design on America's part naturally put the interests of America and Britain in sharp conflict, and there developed intense antagonism between the two countries, one supporting the puppet regime under Admiral Darlan and the other supporting the other puppet regime under General Charles de Gaulle. This led to consultations between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, and then to the issuance of Admiral Darlan's own statement. Admiral Darlan's statement was, no doubt, along the lines of the decision reached as the result of the consultations held between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. It was couched in conciliatory language but was very much beside the point. This fact incidentally shows that the dispute which arose from the rival ambitions of American and British imperialisms still remains to be settled. The aggravation of this antagonism in Africa culminated in the assassination of Admiral Darlan. It is more than likely that as the Anglo-American antagonism grows hereafter, many incidents even more shocking in nature will arise.

It is superfluous to say that the death of Admiral Darlan will deal a hard blow to America who set up the puppet regime under him, but the ambition of American imperialism is too strong to be crushed by a blow of this kind. America will most probably choose Admiral Darlan's successor in an effort to keep up the puppet Government of her own setting up. As possible successors to him may be mentioned the names of Governor-General Pierre Boisson of Dakar, Governor-General Emile Nogues of Morocco and General Henri Giraud. There is little doubt that one of these candidates will be chosen to lead the puppet regime as Admiral Darlan's successor, and thus there is every prospect of the enmity between it and the de Gaullists going on increasing in severity.

There is no disguising the fact that America is trying to utilize the present war to realize her ambitious design of establishing domination over the world. It may be more correct to say that the present war was induced by such an inordinate ambition of American imperialism. America has allied herself to Britain, not from the kind motive of aiding Britain but from the selfish motive of taking over all the possessions of the British Empire whose days are numbered. Many facts may be cited to prove this. For instance, America keeps her troops in India on the specious ground of defending that country. She is also making investments in India and sending experts there, thereby gradually acquiring the power of control over Indian industry. Particularly keenly interested is America in the munitions industry of India. She is also pursuing a similar policy toward Australia, which is steadily falling under her control. The same thing may be said of Canada too. Canada has become one State of the United States, to all intents and purposes. The route of transport said to have been built recently across Canada to Alaska is nothing but a bond which unites Canada firmly to the United States. Chagrined though she is, Britain, who stands in absolute need of American aid, is not in a position to protest openly against this policy of the American Government. It may at the same time be said that although Britain is evidently heading for ruin, she will not suffer herself without a struggle to be deprived of her Dominions and colonies by America. As the war progresses and as the aggressive policy of America becomes more apparent, antipathy between Britain and America bids fair to be further intensified. All this throws a side light on the fact that it is due to strategic needs, not to the community of interests between them, that America and Britain are allied in the present war. Accordingly, the constant accentuation of discord between them will finally put an end to the union which is based on no surer grounds than strategic requirements. The present antagonism between them regarding the matter of rule over Africa marks the first step toward the final collapse of the Anglo-American common front. Thanks to the telling and vigorous counter-offensive of the Axis forces, the war situation in North Africa is developing increasingly unfavorable phases for Anglo-American forces, and it may confidently be expected that as their position grows worse, their antagonism and friction will become more pronounced.

Japanese Politeness

Courtesy and urbanity of manners have been noticed by every foreign tourist as a marked Japanese trait. Politeness is a poor virtue, if it is actuated only by a fear of offending good taste, whereas it should be the outward manifestation of a sympathetic regard for the feelings of others. It also implies a due regard for the fitness of things, therefore due respect to social positions; for these latter express no plutocratic distinctions, but were originally distinctions for actual merit. (Excerpt from Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido, The Soul of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

In large formations, the Japanese Army sky fighters swarmed over Rangoon on Christmas in the third devastating air attack on this British outpost, destroyed a power station and completely smashed the airfield besides sending down 40 enemy planes in a dog-fight while eight machines on the ground were blasted to pieces, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 1:30 p.m. yesterday.

* * *

President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, Francis B. Sayer, are understood to have fled from Manila yesterday, when they realized that the occupation of the capital by the Japanese troops is inevitable in the immediate future, according to a Manila radio.

* * *

American military observers have expressed their belief that the fighting on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, has entered a decisive stage and that the climax will come within the next 72 hours. The summer resort of Baguio, 150 miles north of Manila and summer capital of the Philippines Commonwealth Government, has fallen to Japanese troops who are pushing rapidly southward toward, Manila, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

* * *

The downfall of Hongkong, last British stronghold in China, will hasten the capture by Japanese Forces of Singapore and Manila, Reuters news agency warned yesterday, according to a dispatch from Lisbon. The news agency urged that Britain send a more powerful air force to Singapore, claiming the British outpost must be defended at all costs.

* * *

Simultaneously with the surrender of Hongkong, Japanese Forces seized 21 merchantmen, including three large vessels, under British registration or under the flag of hostile countries.

* * *

Following the example of the United States in placing the blame for the naval and military disasters upon their ranking officers, the British Government has announced that Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asia Forces, has been relieved of his command and that he has been succeeded by Lieutenant-General Henry Royds Pownall, according to a report from Lisbon.

* * *

The occupation of the French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 15 miles south of Newfoundland, by Degaullist forces was considered as violating the assurances given by the United States Government to maintain the status quo on possessions in the Western Hemisphere, according to a Vichy Government announcement.

SUCCESSFUL GUIDANCE OF CHINA LIES IN STUDY OF NATIVE TRAITS

Inspiring Ideology Must Be Developed in Parallel With Advancement in Politics, Culture and Economics

By KYUHEI MOGI

(From the Keikoku)

China constitutes a most vital point in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia; that is, the disposition of the China Affair plus China's guidance thereafter are the paramount questions at present. It becomes necessary, therefore, to know and understand modern China accurately, for an accurate and unerring observation has a vital bearing upon Japan's leadership of China in the future.

To get a correct perspective of modern China, we must survey that nation through her political, economic, and cultural trends; we must know the history and progress of the Chinese Republic for the last three decades since the fall of the Ching dynasty. We may aptly say that the decline of the Ching dynasty marked the beginning of the end of Chinese feudalism. It was succeeded by thirty years of the new republic, marking a long stride in progress. At the same time, there was great development in capitalism, tainting China's capitalistic system with a highly colored international element. As a result of this infringement, the taint has not only spread into China's economic and financial fields but has also permeated through the political, cultural and military spheres.

Transgression into Chinese activities was directly instigated by Anglo-American capitalism. Particularly noticeable was the monopolistic control exercised by America since the outbreak of the China Affair.

In regard to this capitalistic stride manifested in different phases of China's activities, let us first take up her militaristic development. The Chinese army, during the last days of the dynasty and in the early days of the republic, was palpably weak. As a modern army it was virtually a joke, wanting in strength and system. With the importation of modern arms from abroad, however, and particularly with the patternization of her army after the Japanese military system and spirit, Chinese leaders were able to raise the standard of their fighting forces.

In the field of politics also, where formerly corruption ruled Chinese officialdom, there have appeared some excellent men and officials who have greatly improved the political situation of the nation by shouldering the responsibility of running new China.

Chinese Culture Advances

Chinese culture, too, has seen a remarkable stride. More than one visitor to China, familiar with Shanghai, Hankow, and Nanking of some two decades ago, has been startled by changes wrought in these cities.

From a political standpoint, the Chinese are essentially provincialistic, with an inclination toward uniting among themselves—a clannish group comprised of men from the same province.

This is clearly illustrated in the clique of brick-tea merchants of Hankow, practically all of whom hail from Shansi Province. These, tea manufacturers seldom associate with others, nor do others care to associate with them. Besides these tea merchants, there are traders from Nippon, residing in Hankow, many of whom are shrewd businessmen. They, too, associate only among themselves in both their business and their private lives, preferring not to mix with others. It is this clannish and sectional sentiment which prevents a wider unification among them. They are a people walled-in in their own small interests. It is this factor which has given birth to the China of today.

There are those, however, who, from another standpoint, assert that Chinese are individualistic people. This is a mistaken viewpoint, and rather, the Chinese are great believers in the family system. When a successful Chinese becomes a government official, it is customary for his relatives to flock to his house as mere hangers-on and, according to Chinese tradition, such an official gladly houses all his relatives under his roof and gladly feeds them.

From this example, the Chinese may readily be surmised to be, not individualistic like those of the Western countries, but strongly clannish, believers of a great family system. It is this deep-seated belief of a great family system that is responsible to a great extent for the prevalence of provincialism.

Lives Adapted to Environment

Another outstanding trait of the Chinese people is their skill in adapting their lives to any environment and to all circumstances. They are extremely ingenious in the manner in which they adopt their environment to suit their living or acclimate their lives to the conditions they find, ultimately succeeding in the maintenance of their livelihood. They are a race economically self-sufficient and able to maintain a livelihood.

This is amply demonstrated in the present incident. If, for instance, they miss tobacco, they take to raising their own. If there is no rice, they grow what they need. If they cannot get cotton, they cultivate a crop, from which they make fabrics for their own use.

Of all their daily necessities, perhaps that which vexes them the most is the question of obtaining salt, for, outside of this, they can manage to adjust their livelihood to fit in their general scheme of things. There is no question that salt to them is of the greatest importance, for, however skilful they may be in management, they cannot fit its manufacture into their scheme of self-supply and self-sufficiency.

The Chinese, through their cleverness in producing things, can also greatly simplify their work and cut down on their expenses. They can, for instance, in the movie industry, cut down to one half what would cost the Japanese for the production of a picture. It is this same deftness which enters into practically everything they make or use that enables them to produce at about half the cost it takes the Japanese. With this excellent trait, supported by a strong provincialistic and family feeling, they find making their living a comparatively easy job.

Inroad of Capitalism

Into this China, characterized by the ingeniousness of her people, came that parasitic element known as Anglo-American capitalism. Taking advantage of this fertile setup in China, British and American capitals made rapid inroad, and by further helping her to develop her foreign commerce, they have proved successful in the exploitation of China.

By enabling the Chinese to produce commodities cheaply through the aid of the Western capital, those of the West profited among themselves by selling these Chinese products on the world markets. It was they who shipped the cheap raw materials of China to their homelands, manufactured them into commodities, and again sent the finished articles back to China to be sold at a higher price. It was a system of making profits both ways. The most firmly established profiteers in China in pre-war days were Britain and America who, at that time were making an enormous and exorbitant profit.

On the other hand, however, the Chinese themselves could not help but obtain some benefit from the situation, for they were enabled to borrow much from modern science in which they were greatly lacking. By taking advantage of the presence of the Western people, they availed themselves of the opportunity for improving their lot and contributed greatly toward their own advancement. Here again, Chinese cleverness asserted itself, making the most of Western science and civilization.

The question then arises as to how the Chinese must be led and wherein lies the guiding principles governing such leadership. The answer in a nutshell states that, guiding principles based on the proposition of restoring the Chinese to the natural and innate state of an Asiatic race, must first of all be established. In other words, by casting Anglo-American capitalism completely aside, they will attain original status of an Asiatic people.

Shanghai Resembles Western City

An example of superficiality is seen in the city of Shanghai, which at first impression, certainly does not seem like a Chinese city. The two great cities on the Yangtze River, the main arteries for the development of the modern China, are completely Westernized. In order that China may become a true Asiatic nation again, the Chinese must first shed this Western disguise.

Japanese leadership in guiding China properly through her different activities including politics, economics, and industries is urgent. And to establish a leadership to meet with the situation, there must be initiated a spiritual and ideological rebirth of the Chinese people. To attain this objective, it is fundamentally necessary to proceed with their cultural leadership.

Chinese Traits Should Be Studied

If the uninitiated should attempt to instigate in their personal ways an ideological rebirth of the Chinese, they would make no headway. What they must first do is to observe the Chinese correctly; they must make a just estimation of modern China; so that they may find out wherein lie the fundamental principles governing their leadership.

Familiar, however, they may be with the fundamentals, they must know that even among the Chinese there exists a difference of customs and habits according to difference in localities. The Chinese, for instance, found around Peking are rather simple minded. Those around Hankow, however, are very pugnacious.

Thus quite a difference of traits and characteristics is found between the Chinese in the north and those in the south. Not only between the north and the south, but differences have been observed even between the Chinese in Hupeh and Chekiang. It shows the fallacy of classifying the Chinese under a fast rule, a tendency common among the inexperienced.

There are, however, certain traits and characteristics common to most Chinese. For instance, no drunken Chinese is ever seen walking in the streets.

With the Chinese women there is much that taxes our understanding. They insist upon their rights, demanding men to respect them. When a Chinese woman becomes ill, it is a matter of course for her to ask her husband to take that day off to attend to her. This is one Chinese characteristic which, despite its difficulty for the Japanese to understand, must be grasped if Japan is to assume her mission of leadership.

Believe in Large Family

The Chinese believe in a large family system. There are under their roofs many hangers-on for whose maintenance their salary alone would not suffice. The Chinese do not gloat over their increased riches: it is a sort of gift which enables them to maintain their age-old custom of a great family system.

The Chinese merchants are particularly trustworthy in commercial transactions. Chinese middlemen who used to sell a thing, for example at ten sen a piece to an old customer, would not only refuse to sell to someone offering him fifteen sen but would still cater to the old customer. In all transactions they never demand an advance to bind the bargain. And, without taking a promissory note, they give credit to a buyer for whatever trustworthiness there is in the buyer. That they deal in hundreds of thousands of yen, in millions of yen, neither taking a note nor demanding advance payment, should command respect and admiration as the acme of commercial morality. After the Chinese people have been freed from the greedy exploitations of European and American nations, it is up to the Japanese to grasp all the traits and characteristics of that people and lead them along a true course.

It is the duty of the Japanese people to understand the Chinese or else they will be unable to lead the much Westernized Chinese to shed their minds of Westernized ideology.

The ideological tendency of the modern Chinese is apparently nihilistic. The outstanding causes which have made them that way are that, although their thirty years of modern history have enabled them to make wonderful progress, they have been harried by many internal strifes, further aggravated due to Chiang Kai shek's mistaken foreign policy. They have become tired of the pernicious ideological tendency manifested by the old capitalism and in its place have been inculcating nihilistic thoughts.

In the final analysis, the question of ideology involves the question of livelihood. Hence our leadership must be carried out in parallel with the advancement of other essential undertakings, including the political, economic, cultural, educational and religious activities.

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Fruits of Wisdom

He who knoweth not what he ought to know, is a brute beast among men; he that knoweth no more than he hath need of, is a man among brute beasts; and he that knoweth all that may be known, is as a God among men.—Pythagoras.

* * *

The learning and knowledge that we have, is, at the most, but little compared with that of which we are ignorant.—Plato.

* * *

It is difficult to tell to what end we keep these old memorials, for their perusal affords, in most cases, but little pleasure. Many are never looked at again, and yet we could not destroy them without a struggle; others only bring forward evidences of words broken, hopes chilled, and friendships gradually dissolved; of old attachments turned away, and stubborn contradiction of all the trusting in futurity, whose promise we once clung to. One class alone of them can call up our best feelings. If the almost forgotten memorials of the once dearly loved and long departed can carry our sympathies away from the cold, hard present, over intervening years of struggling and vexatious toil, to that almost holy period of the gone and past, calling up old thoughts and old affections; or soothing, by one lonely, unsuspected burst of tears, overcharged hearts, which have long required easing of their burden,—there is yet enough—there is more than enough—in these old letters, to plead and excuse for so sacredly preserving them.—Anonymous.

* * *

Let your life lightly dance on the edges of time like dew on the tip of a leaf.—Rabindranath Tagore.

JAPAN RESOLVED TO ESTABLISH FIRM BASIS FOR WORLD PEACE

Similarity of Cultures of East Asiatic Peoples Should Be Advantage to Japan in Setting up Sphere

By SHOJI IIZAWA

(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

The issues involved in the present global war which grew out of the War of Greater East Asia and the European War can be classified in diverse forms. The war can be said to be a battle against nations upholding individual rights and liberalistic principles.

It is also a war against the democracies and finally it is a struggle between the "Have" nations who wish to maintain the status quo and the "Have-nots" who desire a redistribution of the world resources.

But, it must not be thought that this global war involves only a conflict in ideologies, political systems and national economy, for there are the objectives of hemispheric solidarity in self-sufficiency and in mutual defense which cover a much broader scope to include military, racial and other factors. In other words, the present war is a war to achieve this great goal.

Varied causes lie behind the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the European War. From the standpoint of Britain and France, the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations were for the maintenance of the status quo and for the guarantees of security, but were the very obstacles in the development and rise of Germany, and political dissatisfaction ensued. Then, there was a possibility that German industries should completely be deprived of all sources of raw materials. After Hitler's rise to power and the abrogation of the disarmament clause of the Versailles Treaty, Germany moved in quick succession towards the final destruction of the old order.

Japan's Policy Explained

The background of the War of Greater East Asia, which developed from the China Affair, is virtually the same. It has been the traditional policy of Japan to seek the stability and security of East Asia. Chinese leaders sought to make a rival of Japan and joining up with the Anglo-American clique forced their country into an anti-Japanese program. Then, as China fell into a semi-colonial status, the groundwork was laid for a situation whereby Japan was forced to take up arms following a shooting incident outside the walls of Peking. Thenceforth the attitude of Britain and the United States turned more and more aggressively towards Japan, joining hands not only with Chungking but also with the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and other countries.

Under these circumstances, Japan was determined to drive out all Anglo-American influences from East Asia. At long last, on December 8, 1941, the curtain rose on the epochal War of Greater East Asia.

Japan and Germany have dealt crushing blows against the old order, under which these arrogant nations sought to hold their vested interests and to sacrifice weaker states to their own profit.

The present division of political and economic spheres of influence among the various nations is most illogical. Toward the end of the eighteenth century Britain overthrew the colonial empires of Portugal, Spain and Holland and set up her own world empire whose widespread influence was so unprecedented in its vastness that no one could rise against it in protest.

Arbitrary Principle

The United States developed its Monroe Doctrine, an arbitrary principle written at a time when its national stability was in danger, and has sought to increase its national power by gradually extending her ambitions into the Pacific. Finally, the United States has come to entertain an equal, if not greater, imperialistic intentions as Britain.

There would have been no problem if this exclusive policy undertaken by the United States did not clash with the rise in power of any other progressive nation.

The Anglo-American clique, to maintain the status quo, brought pressure to bear upon these rising nations and refused to yield to any of the demands which would reshuffle the world resources. They mobilized smaller and weaker states for their selfish motives. Poland, Holland, Belgium, Jugoslavia and Greece are examples of this Anglo-American scheming in Europe, while Chungking undertook the role of a cat's paw in Asia.

Neither Japan, Germany nor Italy could tolerate such a condition when they saw these weak nations intoxicated by the over-friendly attitude of the Anglo-American powers to proceed on a fatal course that could only mean their own downfall, and it was to liberate these erring states that they undertook this great global war in a mighty effort to create a firm system whereby states could live in mutual friendship and prosperity.

As a people and as a race, the natives of India, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, or any other region of East Asia are absolutely dissimilar to the Americans or the Britons. Their traditional political systems and economic organizations, too, are completely unlike those of the Anglo-American organs, so that it is, from the first, illogical that these intruders should force their own type of rule and coerce the acceptance of their own political, economic and cultural ideas. Furthermore, 10,000 miles separated the shores of these people from those who sought to rule them, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the latter seized bases as stepping-stones by which air and sea connections could be maintained from their own shores to East Asia.

Communications Vulnerable

But, this line of communication is long and invulnerable to a deadly slash. And, whereas there has been a period when this Anglo-American influence was without a rival or perhaps had been passively permitted to continue, with the rise to power of a nation living within the same areas as these weaker and exploited states to challenge the supremacy of this degrading Anglo-American influence, a movement was started to construct a united front against this evil.

Thus, Japan courageously acted to purge East Asia of this influence and summarily severed the Anglo-American routes to this region. Basing her action on the similarity between the races and peoples of East Asia and welding into one body all these regions, Japan undertook her program of setting up a new order.

Blood is thicker than water, and where similar peoples have arisen under a common culture, analogous customs and identical religions, it is illogical for these people to suffer and to be sacrificed under the wilful rule of foreign countries.

Contradictory to their so-called principles of equality and humanity, the British and American rule over these peoples was carried out with complete disregard of their racial traditions, their pride and their wishes. At the close of the first European War, Britain, as a gesture of appreciation for the invaluable aid given by India, Australia, South Africa and other British possessions, included in the Versailles Treaty a section providing for the self-determination, and she felt that this would appease the demands arising from racial-awakening in her colonies. However, in the final analysis, Britain had no intention of putting into practice this high-sounding principle and succeeded in suppressing the matter.

India, for example, has now become a major problem to Britain. In the first European War, India sent 800,000 soldiers to the European battlefront and made the invaluable contribution of £100,000,000 to the British Government and also subscribed to £152,000,000 of war bonds while Indian princes showed their loyalty by making frequent contributions. Recognizing this goodwill, the British Government promised to give a wider scope in self-government by the Indians.

Indians Not Persuaded

The Secretary of State for India, Montagu declared in the House of Commons in August, 1917, that one of the most indispensable step that the British Government must undertake was to formulate a plan whereby wider participation by the Indians in administrative affairs and the gradual development of a system of self-government would be permitted in order to bring into reality a responsible Indian Government. This establishment of a responsible Indian Government was understood to be self-government with dominion status, which has become since then the minimum demand by the Indian National Congress. After the World War Britain, however, gradually became less receptive to these demands, but now with another great war she is seeking to pull India into the fighting on her behalf. However, the Indian masses, disillusioned by the broken promises of the past, are not easily persuaded to make additional sacrifices for the British Empire, and on the contrary a nation-wide movement for independence has become active. She is thus reaping from the seeds she herself has sown.